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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,728.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. P—SS F. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd May	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
9th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
13th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **BALLARD PIER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	.....	June 9
G. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 3	July 3	July 8	July 24
A. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 2
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Aug. 2
K. City of Benares	June 18	July 22	July 27	Aug. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Aug. 22
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Aug. 24
G. City of Glasgow	May 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
G. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
S. Merton Hall	Septr. 6	...	...	Nov. 6
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
K. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 18
G. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 2	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
K. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. City of Agra	Nov. 4	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
F. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
O. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

S.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for debilitating, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
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THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 24th May	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 27th May	9 a.m.	(direct)
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 28th May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARONGA," 2,510 tons, 14th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
21st May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,378	Barlino	8th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,838	Martin	13th June 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S Chiusak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	P. Giurgevich	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Hair	26th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	R. N. R. 14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	R. N. R. 11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.
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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
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BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YOLOLO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sums secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000
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Anking-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mexican (Muleden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nanking	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT,
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD POST, BOMBAY. *Manager*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE,
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow
Hankow,	Singapore,	Saigon.
Karachi,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Madras,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Bombay.	Samarang,	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya,	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Singapore (Straits),	Cebu (Philippines),	
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong.	

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 54. J. GREIG.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &C., &C.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ...	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*.

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FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth: to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
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"For *Your* Teeth."
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"NO TYRE TROUBLES."
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Bombay, May 17th, 1909.
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BOMBAY.
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I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.
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Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling life virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, disorders of secondary symptoms, leprosy, psoriasis, lupus, eczema, ulcers, sores, boils, abscesses, tetter, or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned CURRIMBHOY JAFFERJI SODAGAR is the mortgagee in possession of the stock in trade business, etc., carried on by and of the outstandings due to NOMANBHOY CURRIMBHOY, who traded under the name of NOMANBHOY FATEYLLY & Co., under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 6th May, 1905, and made between the said mortgagor Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy of the one part and the said Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodagar of the other part.

Notice is hereby given to all the debtors of the said firm of Nomanbhoy Fateylly and Co., not to pay to them any debts due to the said firm as the Undersigned mortgagee is in possession thereof. And the debtors are hereby required to pay such debts to the Undersigned mortgagee Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodagar, at his Shop at No. 1, opposite the Crawford Market, Bombay, and if notwithstanding the above intimation any of the debtors or debtor pay the debts due by them or him to the said Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy, trading under the name of Nomanbhoy Fateylli and Co., or to any one on his behalf or on behalf of the said firm they or he will do so at their or his own risk and on their or his own responsibility and the Undersigned mortgagee will hold any debtors or debtor who makes such last mentioned payment responsible for the same and liable for payment thereof to the said undersigned mortgagee. Dated this 20th day of May 1909.

CURRIMBHOY JAFFERJI SODAGAR,
Mortgagee in possession.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.
No. 251 of 1909.

In re SHAMJI PURSHOTUM GHANDY and AMERSEY MADHOWJI GHANOY, of Bombay, Hindus, trading in partnership at Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, under the style or firm of MUNSOOKH-LAL SHAMJI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SHAMJI PURSHOTAM GHANDY and AMERSEY MADHOWJI GHANDY, have been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX of the Act XI, and XII, Vic., Chap. 21, it is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1909.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 34th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1908.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas as an additional Director made by the Board.

4th.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1909, and to fix their remuneration, and

6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th May, 1909, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કાેઠી,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1909.

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Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy whites and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

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NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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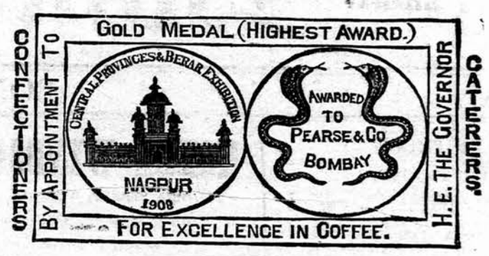
SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 15 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
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1909.

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ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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WANTED.

AN EFFICIENT and EXPERIENCED SPINNING MASTER for a Ring Spinning and Weaving Hill at Upcountry.

Apply No. 999, care of the "Bombay Gazette" with testimonials.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the late Mr. GOSTLING'S HOUSE, at Palli Hill, Bandra.

Apply on the premises or to
H. J. MILES,
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DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma
[*pronounced—eye-silma*].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 0-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorian Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly ...	„ 4	„ 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Strathblane, 2,829 tons, Captain J Smith, sailed on Friday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Harwood, 1,998 tons, Captain E H Francis, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo and Mrs Coleman and 2 children and passengers.

THE steamer Assam, 2,705 tons, Captain F H Carr, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa 2 515 tons, Captain G Bartole arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Bardistan 2,500 tons, Captain H L Davies, arrived in harbour on Friday from Zanzibar in ballast. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon to 13 degree North.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain W C Bird, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 49 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Arabia, 4,167 tons, Captain T Leigh arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain H McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer King Robert, 2,514 tons, Captain J Dover, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wellington, 3,636 tons, Captain J Evans will sail to-day for Naples with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain Muhlbaner will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc., via Mormugao with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Pallinurus...Lieut Thane in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thane in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 21.

Arabia..... 4167 Leigh.....P & O Co
Africa .....3565 Darlotz .....Trieste &c...A L S N Co
Belle of France2468Corgill .....K Nixon & Co
Bardistan ...2500 Davies Antwerp .....M M & Co
Harlesden..... 2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Haidari.....1563leLorne .....B & P S N Co
Fireoke.....2995 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison .....The Captain
Garscube.....2297Findlay.....W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Lord Kelvin..... 2158 Masser .....K Nixon & Co
Medic .....2941 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & B S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....2840Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Hydra... ....831Kirseborn.....F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan	Maclean	...2922	Youg	.....Malabar Coast...	21-5 F Muir & Co
B Visigath...	2613	Eu'e	s...Amsterdam...	and Leghorn.....	24-5 Ralli Bros
C&R Locksley Hall.....	2310	Mason	.....	Antwerp...	8-6 K Nixon & Co
D&E Assaye.....	4359	Jones...	Shanghai...	9-6	P & O Co
F Vigo...	2020	Harbord.....	Karachi Hull via		24-5 F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari.	1387	Moloney ...	Darban...	1-6	B & P S N Co
H Praesident ...	2086	Mulhbaner ...	Darban ...	22-5 ...	A Strandes
K Umhloti	1...398	Clarke...	Amsterdour	30-5	R A Willis
M Villa-de-la-Crotat ...	3558	Barillon...	Noumea	21-5.....	M Maritimes & Co
W Asama ...	2706	Cart...	Mostyn Deep	22-5 ...	R A Willis
O Pondo.....	1723	Burkitt ...	Manchester	22-5	R A Willis
F Schwarzenfels.....	3664	Seibji Hamburg.....		24-5 W & A Graham & Co	
Q Rydal Hall.	2139	Donton ..	Liverpool	29-5	Amsterdam K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601 Billett Dunkirk &c 29-5 K N & Co
2 Netravati...698 Mohid ...G Ports 22-5...B S N Co Ld
3 Persia...3779 Guerjevech...Kobe... 25-5 A L S N Co
4 Yetorofu Maru.....3,067.....Ooyeda...Kobe 29-5... N Y Kaisha
5 Wellington 3676 Evans... Hamburg .....22-5..... J Mackintosh & Co
6 Glendhu.2320 Thorne, Liverpool, 29-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5 K N & Co
8 King Robert..... 2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 W & A G & Co
9 Elysia...3394 Haig...Liverpool 25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4.....785 Hayward.....Shanghai 25-5 P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Egypt4179 Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
14 Lings ....951 Cuthush ...Karachi...24 5 M M & Co
15 Harewood...1993 Francis...Hull 22-5 W & A G & Co
16 Fife ...2494 A Harrison Hull ...24-5 W & A G & Co
M W D D
Saathia .....3352 Archdeacon...22-5 Rangoon M M & Co
Offside N.
N Moshtari...1110 Green.....Stream 21-5 B & P S N Co
H. W. P. D.
Mahanadi...547 Ahmed...Karachi...22-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Apl 30
	Africa s	Dartole	Trieste, May 3
	Bardistan s.....	Davies...	Zanzibar, May 11
	Nadir s	Bird.....	Calcutta, Apl 24

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Clan Maclean s ...	Young	Tuticorin, &c
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Noumea
	Strathblane s	Smith	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Assam Carr for Mostyn Deep
" Harewood Francis for Hull
" Wellington Evans for Naples
" King Robert Dower for Antwerp
" President Muhlbaner for Zanzibar &c

The following vessels began to load on yesterday:—

Steamer Bardistan for Antwerp &c.
" Africa for Trieste &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 20th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
10	Uganda	Rangoon
11	Scalda	Monimein
18	Steinberger	Middlesbro
15	Glenaffric	London
17	Jelinga	Calcutta
17	Narani	Calcutta
18	Pentakota	Negapatam
19	Salamotia	Rangoon
21	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	New York

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—41 bales wool, Ebjee Oomersey; 53 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 2 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co; 45 bales wool, N Khatow; 50 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 1 bale silk kakun, K Nixon and Co; 350 cwts niger groundnuts, Glade and Co; 12,765 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5 bales wool, K R Rukhubdas; 120 bales wool, D Nagjee; 35 bales wool, R Moloobhai; 40 bales wool, L Hurbbam; 60 bales wool, Jodhowjee Karra; 120 bales wool, R Rampratap; 67 bales wool, A H ahomed and Co; 55 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 171 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, C Balkisondas; 22 bales wool, J Somirmal; 136 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

Rydal Hall s—11,587 cwts myraballams, A Khimjee.

Glendhu s—3,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umhloti s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagjee Becher; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Harewood s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Vigo s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Fife s—4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MALMO.

Vigo s—10 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glendhu s—68 bales hemp, L Valji and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 306 bales cotton, Waste and Co; 250 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, N Rajaram and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

King Robert s—2,700 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,006 cwts myraballams, Ebjee Oomersey; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—10,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,936 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibonti s—30 cwts gun metal, G Abdul Husen.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—1,998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brother.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 20,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—5,000 bales twist, Sasoon J David and Co.

Devenha s—82 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 812 bales twist, E. D. Sasson and Co.

Persia s—10 bales twist, C. Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru s—400 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 25 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd May.

Extract from "Bombay Government Gazette" is published for information :—

Bombay Light Horse—Captain (Honorary Major) Thomas Wilbey Cuffe, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, resigns his commission.

H. E. B. PROCTOR, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd May.

87. Resignation—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength :—

No 3185 Sergt A H Underdown, Reserve Company.

88. Medals—Medals &c sent in for engraving have been received and Members are requested to apply for them as early as possible.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st May 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	21	11	55 a. m.	0	21
Suez	21	1	40 p. m.	1	7

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (28-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Persian Russkik route Interrupted (10-5-09).

Turkish route Interrupted (18-5-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

KELLY—May 8, at Dinapore, the wife of E. L. Kelly, of a son.

CAMPBELL—May 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of John Campbell, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—May 12, at Mirzapur, Mr. George Campbell of Chakeria, District Mirzapur, from the effects of small-pox.

HAYES—May 16, at Tamkur, Patrick James, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hayes, of enteric, aged 28 years.

OAKLEY—May 15, at Almora, Hugh, dearly loved son of Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Oakley, of the London Mission.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ABERDOUR—April 28, at Fulmer Place, Fulmer, Slough, Lady Aberdour, of a daughter.

LOWNDES—April 28, at Mersa Hill, Dunmow, the wife of Major A. H. W. Lowndes, of a son.

MAITLAND REYNELL—May 1, at 2 Ireton Road, Colchester, the wife of Lieut. G. Maitland Reynell, Army Service Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAZEIT—SPRIGG—April 29, at St. James's Church, Emsworth, Capt. Seymour Bazett, Indian Army, Burma Commission, to Audrey Mary Laura, daughter of the Rev. H. G. Sprigg, M.A., Rector of Emsworth.

BOYLE—TOD—April 29, at St. Mary's, The Boltons, South Kensington, the Rev. Vicars Armstrong Boyle, Vicar of Portslade and Rector of Hangleton, to Ada Drummond, daughter of the late Col. William Egerton Todd, 81st Regt.

BRAY—BOYS—April 29, at St. Mary's Church, Fordingbridge, Major Hubert Alaric Bray, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of the late Major-Gen. G. F. C. Bray, to Maude Elizabeth Boys, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Boys.

KIRKPATRICK—FASSON—At Holy Trinity Church, Edinburgh, on the 22nd April, by the Rev E Brook-Jackson, assisted by the Rev C H M Fasson, Captain Ian les Kirkpatrick, D. S. O. Corps of Guides, to Elsie Isobel, elder daughter of the late H J H Fasson, Esq, I. C. S., and of Mrs. Fasson, 28 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

LEWIS—RICHARDSON—April 29, at Southwell Minster, Edwin Hugh, son of the late Rev. J. D. Lewis, Hon. Canon of Southwell, and Vicar of St. Ann's, Nottingham, to Agatha Janie Temple daughter of the Ven. J. G. Richardson, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Rector of Southwell.

RUSSELL—RIGBY—April 30, at Ilsington, South Devon, Charles E. Bellyse Russell to Lilian May, daughter of the late Major-Gen. U. P. Rigby.

USBDELL—HOPE—April 29, at St. John's Church, Boscombe, Thurcw Richardson Usdell, Royal Field Arty., to Helen, daughter of the late James Hope, I. C. S.

DEATHS.

DE RIDDER—April 30, Eric R. de Ridder, captain 5th batt. Rifle rigade.

GLADSTONE—April 28, at Sutton, Robert Stenart, son of the late Wm. Gladstone, of 58 Queen's Gate, aged 69.

GRITTON—May 1, at Forest Gate, Henry, son of Lieut-Col. Gritton, Royal Marine Light Inf. (retired) aged 94.

KYNSEY—April 27, at 12 Priory Grove, The Boltons, S. W, Herbert Arthur Kynsey, M R C S, aged 41.

SIMEON—April 26, at Valescure, France, Sir John Stephen Barrington Simeon, Bart., aged 58.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36m., 7-36a.

Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, general meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-23m., 2-22a. Low water, 7-15m., 8-26a.

Maxim: "Ready money payments are the best promoters of frugality."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 24.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2-6m., 3-6a. Low water, 7-54m., 9-21a.

Tuesday, May 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m, High water, 2-52m., 3-52a. Low water, 8-36m., 10-25a.

Wednesdy, May 26.—Marsland Price and Co., statutory general meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 3-45m., 4-41a. Low water, 9-26m., 11-40a.

Thursday, May 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 4-50m., 5-34a. Low water, 10-33m.

Friday, May 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 6-19m., 6-31a. Low water, 0-45m., 11-57a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the new General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

RESTIVE HORSE.—On the Cooperage on Thursday night, the syce of Mr. Phipps who resides in Sea View, Colaba, was adjusting the bridle of the horse when the animal suddenly took fright and bolted. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps fortunately were able to get out of the carriage. The animal took the carriage into Mayo Road, where the victoria collided with the shigram of Mr. Noorudin Abdulrahiman. Both the animals fell down and the carriages were upset and considerably damaged. Mr. Phipps' horse was badly injured.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. R. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Marche Militaire	Gounod
Overture	Haydee
Selection	Auber
Valse	Tosti's Songs
Selection	Pougher
Selection	Il Bacio
Song (Cornet)	Ardit
Medical Dance	Down the Vale
	F Moir
	A Clendon

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Unter Die Soldatin
	Fahrbach
Overture	Undank
	Storch
Song	The Soul's Awakening
	Haddock
Selection	The Bohemian Girl
	Balfe
Valse-Lente	Eternelle Folie
	Nagara Aga
Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde
	Offenbach
Bolero	Le Muletier
	Southworth

By kind permission of Major-Gen. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. R. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p. m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Sunday :—

Marche Militaire	Gounod
Overture	The Secret
	Auber
Selection	The Dancing Doll
	Bayer
Valse	Il Bacio
	Arditi
Serenade Espagnol	La Manola
	Eilenberg
Medieval Dance	
	Clendon
Galop	Round Oak
	Henvel

HAJIS STRANDED IN BOMBAY.

Repatriation Fund Started.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At an informal meeting of the Haj Committee, held in the Police Commissioner's Office on the 19th instant, the President, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, referred to the fact that there are still many Hajis stranded in Bombay, and unable to proceed to their homes for want of money. He suggested that the members should raise amongst themselves sufficient money to repatriate these helpless people; and his suggestion met with a cordial support, as much as rupees 1,650, being subscribed on the spot. The number of such Hajis is 55 and the sum required to repatriate them is only Rs. 763 6-0, so that the above sum of Rs. 1,650, so generously subscribed by the members of the Haj Committee, will take the 55 Hajis to their respective homes, and leave a handsome balance that can be utilized for future contingencies.

Every year, a large number of Hajis return to Bombay from the Haj, and being in an utterly destitute condition are unable to proceed to their homes, and have perforce to stay in Bombay, till some charitable gentlemen help them. During their compulsory stay in Bombay, they suffer great hardships and privations, and it is really a distressing sight to see these poor people straggling from place to place and yearning to go to their homes. Now, that a beginning has been made, and the the initiative taken by the members of the Haj Committee, it is earnestly hoped that charitable Mahomedans will readily come forward and help to swell this fund, so that every year such indigent Hajis may be helped to proceed to their homes straight from Bombay, without being compelled to loiter here for want of money. All subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurers, Haj Committee, to whom all sums should be forwarded.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Bombay, May 21.

CAN MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers explain to me why apart from the question of raising Revenue—the present Government should consider it beneficial to tax petrol three pence per gallon, when used for motor car propulsion, in view of the fact that petrol is not, and apparently cannot, be produced in this country.

Such a tax is deliberately increasing to Great Britain the cost of an article which Great Britain does not produce, whereas if it is thought desirable to try and hamper a new industry, such as the motor car industry, which is only just recovering from the effects of the depressed state of trade, this could quite easily have been done by placing a large tax on foreign "tyres;" thus, if the residents in Great Britain chose to buy foreign tyres made by Foreign workmen, they would, at any rate, have had to contribute to the National Revenue for the privilege of so doing. If, on the other hand, either through patriotism or their pockets, it caused consumers to buy British tyres, the revenue would have benefited in two ways :—(1) by the increased profits made by the British tyre manufacturers. (2) by assuring to British workmen wages, received for manufacturing British tyres—and thus furnishing them with increased earnings to pay for the Government tax placed on tobacco and other articles which they consume.

It seems to me that when Ministers do finally decide to place a tax on the import into this country of a foreign product, they should at any rate apply such tariffs with a view to increasing the consumption of Home products, and not merely apply—or misapply—new tariffs in such manner as to make it more costly for English consumers to buy an article or a natural product which is not procurable in England.—Yours, etc.,

S. F. EDGE.

London, April 30.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT MUNDRA.

A very interesting ceremony was performed at Mundra (Cooch) on Wednesday last in connection with an English school which has been named after Seth Ransibhai Devraj, and has been established mainly through the efforts of Rao Bahadur Keshavji N. Sailor. Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, B.A., who had been specially invited by the School Board to hold the terminal examination, gave the results of his inspection before a public meeting convened by the school authorities in the spacious hall of the Khengarji Library. This was so densely crowded that many visitors had to stand outside the door and windows.

Mr. Jafferbhai Gulamhusen, the Hon. Secretary, thanked the examiner in warm terms for all the trouble he had taken in coming over for the inspection. He had laid the Committee under a debt of gratitude, and had given but another instance of his manifold and zealous endeavours in the promotion of education.

Mr. Nanjiani said, in reply, that he had great pleasure in responding to the call of duty, as he regarded it, and that the obligation lay quite the other way. He directed the attention of the Managing Committee to the few defects he had noticed, but on the whole expressed himself as highly satisfied with the progress of the school, which he observed had a bright future before it. He made several suggestions for the betterment of the institute, and showered encomiums on the founder and the Rao Bahadur.

Recitations in English and Gujrati followed and were repeatedly applauded. Mr. Vedant, Barrister-at-Law and local Judge, in the course of an eloquent speech, dilated on the advantages to be derived from education in general, and set forth the necessity of this institute in particular. He praised warmly the enthusiastic efforts made by the examiner from time to time and added that his valuable suggestions for the improvement of the school would, one and all, be readily acted on.

The President endorsed the views expressed by the last speaker, and referred to the energies of the examiner in appreciative terms.

Distributions of sweets to the students, and panspari to the rest amidst a refreshing sprinkling of rose-water terminated the proceedings of the day. Cheers were given for Rao Khengarji.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Another change takes place in the programme of the show at the Pavilion on the Maidan from this evening, which promises to be as entertaining as those already witnessed. It includes four most amusing and comic scenes, one of which describes Jack, the butcher, spending an evening with his Master's housemaid, when he is almost caught by his master, who on a subsequent occasion locks him in with the servant maid in her room after extinguishing the light and then brings his wife to see what he has done and locks her in also, much to the annoyance of all three, while he enjoys the fun. The other three are "the Foolshead's rash act," "Mr. Creepy is startled" and "Jimmy as stove fitter" all of which will create much mirth and laughter. Some trick scenes will be shown in "Satan's Smithy"—a representation of the utter inadequacy of wealth to satisfy man's cravings and the dire torments of those who barter their souls for wealth. A most dramatic scene, describing the adventures of the Gold prospectors and the heroic part played in them by the little son of one of them, is most interesting, while the lovely open air scenes to be witnessed in "The land of the midnight Sun" are most enchanting. The programme is completed with a sensational War Episode, entitled "Father Milon," written by Guy de Maupassant, in which Father Milon's revenge on the Prussians for having taken his farm and killed his grandfather and his son is graphically pourtrayed in the slaughter of 16 of the Prussian Forces, for which he pays the penalty in the end.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

DIVINE SERVICE

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ASCENSION SUNDAY, MAY 23.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—300, 315, 361.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—96 and 27 chants.
Hymns.—147, 304, 302.
Collections for—Indo-British Institution.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday :—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—147. 316, 150.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—529, 522, 217.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—148, 201, 300.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins Daily.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—150, 314, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—150, 149, 301, 352.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral, Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
Preacher—Rev. Dr. Taylor.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Geo. P. Taylor.
Hymns.—293, 296, 353.
Psalm.—46.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R.O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Sunday Services.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, The Pastor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.

9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social Hour.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL the Hon. Sir G. O. Roos-Keepel, Chief Commissioner of the N.-W. F. Province, is expected in Simla on the 21st June, and will stay at Viceregal Lodge.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Miss Angela Gomes charged Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, and Miss Ethel Glancey, the first accused with insult and the other two with assault and insult. Mr. Oliveira, Pleader, and Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, was for the accused. There was a cross-case instituted by the accused against Mrs. Gomes, Miss Gomes and Mr. Mathew De Cruz, for a similar offence. On the first case being called the Magistrate inquired if the case could not be settled. Counsel for both parties having expressed themselves in favour of a settlement, Dr. Miss Gomes agreed to withdraw her case on the accused giving an undertaking not to molest her. The undertaking having been given, the Magistrate on the suggestion of counsel made a note to that effect and also that the cross-case was withdrawn. Mr. Saher afterwards said that his clients wished the other party to give a similar undertaking. The Magistrate said the application came too late as he had already signed the order.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

On a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Harishankar Doss, a Brahmin, was arrested and kept in the Oomerkhady jail as an under-trial prisoner. On the 19th instant the prisoner jumped into the well in the Jail compound with intent to destroy himself. He was seen by a convict named Niamatkhan Madankhan, who jumped into the well after him and saved his life.

The Brahmin was placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Samaldas P. Jeewandas (Chairman), and C. B. Robinson.

A FRERE ROAD FRACAS.

Their Worships disposed of 29 cases, including one in which Inspector Guider charged James Stuber, Richard Richards, and William Rivet with being drunk and disorderly on Thursday night in Frere Road. Inspector Guider stated that the accused, who were drunk, used abusive language and created a disturbance. The third accused was also fighting and interfering with passers by. The first two accused were fined Rs. 5 each, and the third accused was sentenced to undergo eight day's rigorous imprisonment.

OVERLOADING CARTS.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged four bullock-cart drivers with ill-treating animals by overloading their carts. The accused pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 each.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. N. S. Bengalee (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships dispos

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

THE COMMONS' AMENDMENTS.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 4, the Commons' amendments to the Indian Councils Bill were considered.

Viscount Morley recalled with satisfaction the statement made in this House that the rejection by their Lordships of Clause 3, which authorised the establishment of Provincial Executive Councils in India, might be open to reconsideration. A similar clause had been re-inserted in the Bill by the other House; but the Government did not propose to insist on it entirely. He would propose to modify it so that it would only place the establishment of an Executive Council in Bengal at the unchecked discretion of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. He would also propose that power should be given to form Councils in other provinces of India; but in these cases the projects would fall to the ground if either House of Parliament adopted an address against them. Much indiscreet language had been used respecting the supposed effect of establishing Executive Councils in India, but the palm of indiscretion must be awarded to Lord MacDonnell, not only for what he had spoken, but for what he had put on the notice paper of this House in the form of a motion with regard to the partition of Bengal. What was only indiscretion here might be a danger in India, and it was felt by the Indian Government and by him (Viscount Morley) that Lord MacDonnell's indiscretion was the most serious of the last three or four years. If possible, no ground should be given for the creation in India of any idea that there was friction between the two Houses of Parliament on this subject. The Bill should go to the people of India as one granted freely and with practical unanimity by Parliament. It might be said that Asiatics had a difficulty in understanding our parliamentary system. Its principle was "Contention plus compromise," and in relation to India, that, he hoped, would mean as little contention as possible and every reasonable compromise. (Hear, hear.) He moved that Clause 3, as re-inserted by the Commons, should be agreed to.

The Earl of Cromer supported the amendment.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said it was the desire of the Opposition that this question should be approached in a conciliatory spirit and they had done all in their power to prevent the discussion from following party lines; but in matters of Imperial importance the House of Lords should not part with the full effective control which it at present possessed. He was not much impressed by the illustrations which the Secretary of State had given of the opinion of the Governments of India in this matter, for their Lordships' House was a better judge of its own constitutional rights than even the Governments of India. It should be remembered that, although the Government of India was apparently decid dly in favour of Clause 3, its affection for it a very few months ago was certainly of a very lukewarm character. He had noticed with considerable alarm and much regret the tendency to treat the opinions of the Provincial Governments as if they were not all of very great importance. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that there should be any idea that changes of this kind could be carried out over the heads of Provincial Governors. In deference to the very strong representations made to them, and having a strong desire that on a question of this kind there should be no acute difference between the two sides of the House, the Opposition was of opinion that the arrangement offered to them by the Government was one which they might reasonably accept. The essence of that arrangement was that an address from either House of Parliament would be sufficient to arrest the further progress of a new Proclamation. He was exceedingly glad the Secretary of State had been able to meet them in so reasonable and conciliatory a spirit.

Earl Roberts said he was entirely in accord with the noble Lords who voted for the excision of Clause 3 when the Bill was last before the House, but with the changes now introduced he would not object to the Clause. He very much doubted whether the presence of a native member on the Viceroy's Council would satisfy the demagogues, and, so far as he was aware, it was not desired by the people of India generally.

Lord MacDonnell desired to offer a few remarks on the personal references made to him by Viscount Morley. This was the second occasion during course of these debates on which the noble Viscount had thought fit to make depreciatory remarks regarding him. He felt, therefore, that it was due to himself and to the House, that he should, with an absence of all acrimony, so far as he could manage it, explain his position. He was invited by the noble Viscount to assist him in discussing and framing the scheme of reform now before the House. The letter in which the noble Viscount invited his assistance was entirely at variance with the spirit and the language which the noble Viscount now adopted. He willingly gave the noble Viscount his assistance, and afterwards received an expression of his thanks and satisfaction. Only on two great subjects—the appointment of a native member to the Viceroy's Council and the creation of Lieutenant-Governor's Councils—was he really at variance with the noble Viscount. It was true that on the partition of Bengal he was also at vaciance with the noble Viscount and with Lord Curzon. The whole of his early life was spent in Bengal. He knew every district of it, and the character of the people His belief was that if advantage was not taken of this great occasion to remove a source of real hardship and discontent we should be losing a great opportunity. That was his honest opinion, and he put an amendment on the paper to give effect to it. That was the whole history of his connection with the Bill. The noble Viscount had by inference accused him of want of consideration for his subordinates. During thirty-five years of service in India he had been brought into personal connection with the great men who built up and maintained the empire there. At their feet he learned one lesson, and that was "carry your officers with you." He believed he was the only person now alive of His Majesty's servants in the East who had administered the affairs of four great provinces one after the other—administered them in times of stress, and war, and famine. It was necessary for him to carry his officers with him. Without them he could do nothing. Would the great men who governed India have placed him in such a position if they knew he was discourteous or unfair to his subordinates? (Opposition cheers.) The great men with whom he had been associated in India were able to play on the stormy harp whose strings were the hearts of men; they did not learn in offices or by writing books how men should be managed.

Lord Curzon said he would not intervene in the differences, if difference there were between the two noble Lords, except to say that he believed there was no one but had listened with some sympathy as well as with respect to the personal vindication of the noble Lord who had just spoken. (Hear, hear.) The newspaper extract reflecting on Lord MacDonnell, which had been read by the Secretary of State, was singularly ungenerous in tone, and their Lordships might well have been spared its quotation in the House. (Opposition cheers.) Turning to the Bill, he said that in his opinion the compromise offered by the Government might be accepted, though he was not converted to acceptance of the principle of the measure. He feared that within twenty years it would lead to the establishment of an Executive Council in almost every province of India. The statements of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State, however as to native unrest, placed the Opposition in a very difficult position, which compelled them to decide in favour of leaving the responsibility to the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Morley said that nobody was more averse than himself to introducing personal elements into a great Imperial discussion. His feeling might have appeared needlessly pointed towards Lord MacDonnell, but it had remained with him since December, when he explained the policy of the Government. At that very moment Lord MacDonnell launched his view against the partition of Bengal. It was not merely a question. Launched by an ex-Indian official of his weight and authority it inflicted a very serious blow, as regarded the Government of India on Lord Minto and him (Viscount Morley), both of whom had been struggling for two years to uphold the partition of Bengal against great difficulties. (Hear, hear. The agitation against it had more or less gone down, but when Lord MacDonnell said that the partition was the greatest of blunders he rekindled the ashes of what had been an expiring flame.

Viscount Morley remarked that if the flame was not expiring Lord MacDonnell's action made it still worse. Lord Minto and he, at all events, were bound to treat it as an expiring flame. They would not be parties to a reversal of the partition of Bengal (Hear, hear.) Lord MacDonnell was perfectly entitled to his own view, but when the Indian Government was doing its best against enormous difficulties he who had been an eminent servant of that Government might have been expected to abstain from adding to those difficulties.

Lord MacDonnell explained that his object had been to obtain a reconsideration of the partition question in connection with what was an examination of the entire Indian political system. He had thought that the situation permitted him to bring the question under their Lordships' notice.

It was then agreed that the Governor-General, with the approval of the Secretary for India, should have power to create an Executive Council for Bengal.

Viscount Morley moved the following new subsection: "It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, with the like approval by a like proclamation to create a Council in any other province under a Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of assisting the Lieutenant-Governor in the executive government of the province. Provided that before any such proclamation is made a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for not less than forty days during the session of Parliament, and, if before the expiration of that time an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of any new draft."

This was adopted.

Lord MacDonnell proposed another sub-section—namely:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council to revoke, or to suspend so often and for such periods as the said Governor General in Council shall in that behalf direct the appointment of Councils in all or any of the said provinces under Lieutenant-Governors or a Lieutenant-Governor, or to reduce the number of Councillors in all or any of the said Councils; and during such time as a Council shall not be appointed or shall be suspended in any province under a Lieutenant-Governor, the executive government thereof shall be administed by the Lieutenant-Governor alone."

Viscount Morley condemned the amendment as an innuendo that the contemplated Councils would need revocation. (Lord MacDondell: "No.") It was most undesirable that this House should give such a parting blow to the Bill.

The Marquess of Lansdowne thought the weight of argument was with Lord MacDonnell, but if the amendment was carried the Bill would have to go back to the House of Commons, and it seemed improbable the amendment would find acceptance there. He did not think the House would care to insist on the amendment if the Bill came back to them, and he suggested that the amendment should be withdrawn.

Lord MacDonnell withdrew his amendment, and Clause 3 as returned from the Commons and as amended, was then agreed to.

Minor Government amendments inserted in the Commons, were adopted withous discussion, and the proceedings on the Bill concluded.

THE MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATES.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give to the House any further information concerning the proposed Mahomedan electorates under the Indian Councils Bill, and other matters connected with the operation of that measure. He urged that the case of the Mahomedans all along had been a desire to have representation in excess of their numerical strength and an exclusively Mahomedan electorate for all bodies concerned in returning them to the Councils. The Mahomedans in India had understood that this position had been conceded by the Secretary of State. The belief rested in the first place, on the assurance given by the Viceroy to a deputation and confirmed by the noble Viscount in the debate on the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill. The noble Viscount's statement, indeed amounted to a definite pledge. But the other day a telegram, dated April 13, from the Viceroy was read in the House of Commons, wherein it was stated that in general electorates—such as Municipalities, District Boards, and Provincials Councils—all sects and classes, including Mahomedans, would vote together. The words of the telegram suggested that no far from there being a separate register for Mahomedans, there would be two processes in their election to the Councils. His apprehensions had been to some extent confirmed by a speech of Mr. Gokhale, who had developed almost an extraordinary prophetic capacity of divining what was in the mind of the Secretary of State. Apparently there would be not only a system of mixed election to start with, but a supplementary election on the same terms as might be applied to minorities belonging to others sects or classes in India. When the telegram of the Viceroy was published in India, great consternation was caused among the Mahomedans, and it was represented that they were afraid the pledge which had been given to them was to be departed from. The Mahomedans said that they were willing to surrender the vote in a mixed electorate so long as they could be assured of the right to vote on a register of their own. He had studied the explanation of Mr. Hobhouse reported in the "Times" but he could not understand the conclusion that it was intended to meet. His object, therefore, was to ask the noble Viscount to make some declaration clearing away the ambiguity in the position of the Mahomedans and showing that there was no real cause to fear that the pledges which had been given did not still stand good.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn said the noble Lord was perfectly right in thinking he should be glad to have an opportunity of clearing up more than one ambiguity which had arisen in connection with this subject. He would not do better than read out to the House the text of a private telegram he had received yesterday from the Viceroy, but of which the Viceroy had given him permission to make any use he liked. The Viceroy said this:—"Hobhouse's speech has been interpreted as meaning that major portion of representation accorded to Mahomedans is to be given through the mixed electorates, such as District Boards and Municipalties, on which they will vote conjointly with other classes, and that the special electorates in which Mahomedans will vote separately are only intended to supplement general elections, and will carry only a small number of seats. I need hardly say that this is not at all what we contemplated. Our intention was that Mahomedans should have, by means of separate electorates, a number of seats closely approaching that to which their numerical proportion in the population would entitle them, and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates, such as District Boards and Municipalities, Universities Presidency corporations, and as landholders. In Bombay, for example, under the scheme detailed in my telegram of Feb. 8, four seats are specially assigned to Mahomedans, and, in addition to these two, Mahomedans will be elected by landholders and district bodies of Sind, so that they will secure a certain minimum of six, or twenty-eight per cent., their ratio to the general population being only twenty. In the United Provinces, where they number only fourteen per cent., they will have four special seats, or nearly twenty per cent. of the seats assigned for election. Of course, the same ratio cannot be applied in all provinces and allowance must be made for the "status" character and educational attainments of Mahomedan population in each case. There has also been misapprehension of our views regarding nomination which are intended to be merely a temporary expedient to be resorted to until the community should be ripe for election. I do not understand any Mahomedan here to claim concession suggested—namely, that wherever elections are found possible they should be conducted on basis of separate representation of the Mahomedan community. If interpreted literally that would involve having separate Mahomedan electorates within the various electorates proposed, such as Presidency Corporations, District Boards, and Municipalities, Universities, landholders, and the commercial community. This is manifestly impracticable. It could only be effected by recasting the entire scheme and increasing maximum strength of all Councils as fixed by the Bill. On the whole case, my view is that present proposals as now explained do reasonably fulfil pledges given to Mahomedans." That was the view of the Government of India, and it was for the Government of India to work it out. When this scheme, completed and worked out, came to be examined it would be found that the Government had carried out all the pledges they had given. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Lansdowne was grateful to the noble Viscount for the information just given to the House. He trusted that the confidence the Mahomedans had in the Government of India in respect of the arrangements to be made for their representation would not be misplaced. The pledges given to Mahomedans had been of the fullest and most emphatic character, and it would be a public disaster if anything worked out which would leave it open to Mahomedans to contend that the pledges of the Government had not been fulfilled to the utmost. (Hear, hear.)

PAY OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 3. Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the Secretary of state for India in Despatch No. 7 (telegraph), dated February 27, 1903, stated that it was desirable, having regard to the existing method of recruiting of the Telegraph Department, that the prospects of advancement in it should not be inferior to those of the Public Works Department; that in 1905 the pay of the administrative grades of the Public Works Department was revised and substantially increased; that at the present time every officer in the Telegraph Department, with exception of the Director-General, is now drawing less pay to an extent of from 5 to 30 per cent. than he would be drawing had the rates sanctioned for the Public Works Department been also granted to officers of the Telegraph Department; and whether, having regard to the fact that proposals for an increase of pay to the administrative grades of the Telegraph Department were first made in September 1905, and for executive grades in April 1907, he will consider the advisability of granting them the increased rates of pay with retrospective effect from the dates on which the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the Public Works Department was increased, so that the officers of the Telegraph Department may not be the losers by reason of the delay which has occurred in dealing with their case.

Mr. Buchanan: I have recently stated, in reply to a previous question by the hon. member, that the Government of India will be asked when their recommendations with regard to the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department may be expected. The suggestion now made by the hon member will be borne in mind when the recommendations of the Government of India are being considered by the Secretary of State.

TEA AND THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

Mr. Rees asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would consider the possibility of arranging, with reference to the proposed change in the United States Tariff, that England should be treated as the country of origin of tea which arrives in England from British possessions and is thence forwarded to America, so that the preference of one per cent. might apply to tea which reaches America via England as well as to such tea, if any, as arrives in America direct from India or Ceylon.

Mr Tennant: The duty on tea proposed by the Tariff Bill when first introduced into the United States House of Representatives has, I understand, been reconsidered, and in the Bill as it left that House, and also as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate tea appears on the free list.

HOARDED GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. Ridsdale asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he can give any official estimate of the amounts of gold and of silver, respectively, which are lying hoarded in the dependency.

Mr. Runciman: Any calculation on the subject must include many conjectural factors, and the Secretary of State is therefore not prepared to give an official estimate.

PURCHASE OF STORES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Tuesday, May 4. Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has made any modifications in the system of purchase of stores for the Indian Army whereby preference will be given by the purchasing officers in all cases to articles manufactured in India from Indian material, and to articles manufactured in India from imported material, rather than to articles manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Buchanan: The revised rules for the purchase of stores which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State provide for the purchase in India by preference of articles which are either produced or manufactured there, but subject to the condition that the quality is satisfactory and the price not too unfavourable as compared with the cost of similar articles purchased in England. Purchases in India for the Indian Army have been made for many years.

OPIUM.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary for India, whether one ascertained result of the diminution of export of opium to China had been cheapening and consequently the stimulating of the consumption of the drug in North Western, Southern, and Western India; whether proof of this result was afforded by official reports from Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab; and, if the answer was in the affirmative, whether China would continue to be the objective of the Government policy, without regard to the effect as regards consumption of opium in India and loss to the revenues of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Hobhouse: In 1907-1908 there was some increase in the consumption of opium in Madras, Bombay and the Punjab, and this was reported to be partly due to dealers being able to obtain Malwa opium at a cheaper rate. A corrective can, and doubtless will, be applied by the local Governments under their licensing regulations. The Bombay Government has already taken action, and in the Punjab the use of Malwa opium has been discontinued. The question does not arise in provinces which are supplied by Bengal opium, over the price of which the Government has complet control. The answer to the last question is in the negative.

REOPENING OF THE KHYBER PASS.

Mr. Hobhouse, questioned by Major Anstruther-Gray, said that the Khyber Pass had been reopened for traffic.

PERSIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Parliamentary Party at Bushire had looted British merchants at that port, and, if the answer was in the affirmative, whether compensation had been claimed; and whether the Government proposed to afford its moral support in future to the Parliamentary party.

Sir E. Grey: On April 8 a considerable amount of British merchandise was stolen by the Tangistani followers of the Seyyid Murtaza, who is in control of Bushire. This chief is nominally acting in the interests of the Parliamentary Party, but has been disowned by their leaders. I have not received any information to the effect that compensation for the thefs has already been claimed. I propose to avoid intervention between the two contending parties in Persia.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was aware that mass meeting had been held in Persia to protest against the intervention of Russia in the present crises, and to resist the military invasion by Russian troops; and whether in view of the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention, his Majesty's Government had fully considered the effect upon the people of Persia of agreeing that Russia should act for the joint signatories to the Convention; if so, what steps he intended taking in such a situation.

Sir E Grey: I have no information of the nature mentioned by the hon. member. His Majesty's Government have fully considered the effect in Persia of the step taken which was absolutely necessary for the protection of foreign lives and property, and is of a purely temporary nature. I see no reason for any action on the part of his Majesty's Government at present.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: Has the right hon. gentleman got any guarantee that while the occupation may be temporary, it will not interfere with the constitutional movement in Persia?

Sir E Grey: When the question of sending Russian troops to Tabriz arose, his Majesty's Government stipulated, as a condition of their agreement to this step, that it should not be taken in favour of either of the contending factions in Persia, but solely for the protection of the lives of foreigners. The Russian Government have since, in a circular to the Powers, officially declared the objects with which the force was sent, and this declaration has been published in the Press. It should be remembered that when the Russian Government decided to take action Tabriz was "in extremis."

Mr. Ponsonby: Will the Russian Government be allowed to exercise the right they claim of arresting their own subjects who participate in the Constitutional movement?

Sir E Grey: I cannot say anything about what the Russian Government will do with regard to their own subjects.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the Secretary of State Foreign Affairs was aware of the negotiations for between the Anjuman in Tabriz and the Shah on the matter of the precise form of Constitution acceptable to both sides in the controversy; whether he was aware that the desire of the Shah was that a Constitution should be established in conformity with the sacred law, and that the Anjuman desired the reduction of the former Constitution; and, if so, would representations be made to the Shah by both Powers who were signatories to the Anglo-Russian Convention that the desires of the Tabriz Anjuman and the Persian people generally for the restitution of the former Constitution was also the opinion of the Russian and British Governments.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first part of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. As regards the second the demands made by the representatives of the two Powers at Teheran include the restitution of Constitutional government and the immediate convocation of an Assembly elected under a new electoral law.

Mr. Rees asked whether the Government had any means of ascertaining the desires of the Persian people generally, and had any certain proof that they did prefer a Constitution of the Western European parliamentary pattern to a Constitution in conformity with their sacred law, to which they had for ages been accustomed.

Sir E Grey: His Majesty's Government have no means of forming an opinion upon the nature of the Constitution desired by the Persian people generally beyond the views expressed by the Persian Constitutional party in Europe and other sections of the population of Persia, who seem to prefer the former Constitution. The Assembly at Tabriz has refused to accept a Constitution based on the religious law.

THE SUMMARY TRIAL ACT AND SEDITION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India has ever considered the matter of applying the Summary Trial Act to those charged with sedition rather than Regulation III. of 1818; and, if not, will representations be made to the Government that in all cases of sedition in India in future the provisions of the Summary Trial Act shall be applied to the accused.

Mr. Buchanan: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given to a similar question asked by the hon. member for the Henley Division on March 16.

THE ALIPORE TRIAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can give the House any information regarding the result of the prolonged trial at Alipore.

Mr. Buchanan: No information as to the result of the trial has yet reached the Secretary of State. The official report will no doubt come to him in due course.

DEPORTATION IN INDIA,

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that seven of the nine Indian gentlemen deported in December of last year took no part in politics prior to the partition of Bengal, and that the remaining two, Messrs. Krishna and Aswin Kumar, are known for their educational and religious work, and not for their political opinions; and whether, having regard to these facts, representation will be made to the Government of India that the case of these deportees should be reconsidered with respect to their present detention.

Mr. Buchanan: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given to a similar question asked by the hon. member for the Henley Division on March 16.

THE AGITATION IN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the agitation against the Government in Bengal was proved in the Alipore case to have commenced before the administrative subdivision of the old province of that name; whether the participation of Messrs. Krishna and Aswini Kumar in the political agitation which has resulted in so much crime and disturbance is not matter of common knowledge; and, if the answer to these questions be in the affirmative, whether the Government will on public grounds take them into account when the question arises of determining the detention of the December deportees.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India will take into account such facts in the history of the agitation as are relevant when the question referred to arises.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can give the House any information regarding the action taken by the Secretary of State in order to promote the welfare of students from India who come to this country for the completion of their studies.

Mr. Buchanan: My hon. friend will find the information he desires in an official statement which appears in this morning's newspapers.

THE BOMB OUTRAGES ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can give the House any information regarding the bomb outrages on the Eastern Bengal Railway in the early part of April.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State received reports of the throwing of a bomb from one train into another between Agarpara and Sodepore stations on April 5, when several passengers were injured and of the finding of another bomb on the same part of the line on April 16, but he has as yet no detailed information.

LOSS OF STAFF PAY BY MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, May 6, Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that military officers of the Bombay Political Department, although entitled to draw the difference between the consolidate pay of their grade in the department and the pay of their military rank, receive no compensation for the loss of Staff pay which they would have drawn if they had stayed with their regiment; whether he is aware that a major in the Bombay Political Department draws under the present rules only Rs.640 per mensem, whereas if he were still with his regiment he would be drawing at least Rs 200 Staff pay more; and will be explain why military officers should be penalised in this way for joining the Political Department, where special ability is required.

Mr. Buchanan: The facts are as stated in the first clause of the question, as regards the treatment of those officers in the Bombay Political Department whose pay and allowances are less than the pay of their military rank. This would apply to the case of a major in the position described in the second clause of the question whose pay would be fixed with reference to his military rank and not to the Staff pay he might be drawing had he remained with his regiment. As regards the last clause the Secretary of State in Council is awaiting the recommendations of the Government of India on the proposals of the Local Government for improving the position of officers of the Bombay Political Department.

CANTONMENT SANITATION.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the uncertainty attaching to the interpretation of the Cantonment Code of 1889 in respect of the liabilities as regards sanitation of the owners of houses causes hardship to owners of property within cantonment limits; and whether he proposes to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has not heard anything about the matter referred to but will inquire.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. KOTHANDARAMAYYA.

Mr. James O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in the appeal of Mr. Kothandaramayya against his dismissal by the Madras Government, it was found that the inquiry which preceded his dismissal was in violation of the rules which assure to public servants protection against dismissal except after a judicial inquiry conducted either under India Act 37 of 1850 in the case of high officers of his rank or under departmental rules in the case of inferior officers; whether it is obligatory on the Government to conform to those rules so as to afford opportunities to accused public servants to vindicate themselves before they are condemned and deprived of their living; whether the Madras Government professed in its order to have given Mr. Kothandaramayya a thoroughly judicial inquiry while he was contending that he had not been so much as heard in defence; and whether, having regard to these facts, the case of Mr. Kothandaramayya will be reopened for consideration.

Mr. Buchanan: In reply to a question from the hon. member on July 30 last, the Under-Secretary of State stated that the late Secretary of State, after inquiring very fully into the case, saw no sufficient reason for disturbing the order passed by the Madras Government dismissing Mr. Kothandaramayya from his appointment, and that the present Secretary of State, on a full consideration of a renewed appeal by the memorialist had declined in July, 1907, to reopen the question. The Secretary of State has nothing to add to the reply then given.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the report of the Decentralisation Commission will be considered by the India Office without further reference to the Government of India; and when it is expected that some action will be taken on it.

Mr. Buchanan: The reply to the first portion of the question is in the negative; the recommendations of the Government of India have been invited, and will be awaited before action is taken.

PURCHASE OF STORES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India why, notwithstanding that the declared policy of the Indian Government, in which the Secretary of State concurs, is to give a preference in the purchase of stores for the Indian Army to goods manufactured in India, the Indian Government have recently discontinued giving contracts to the Indian breweries for the supply of beer to the troops; how this action can be reconciled with the declared policy of preference to Indian manufactured goods; and whether the Secretary of State will advise the Indian Government to resume the system, which is believed to have given satisfaction, of giving contracts to the Indian breweries.

Mr. Buchnan: Soldiers in India pay for their own beer, and if it is true that the contract given to the Indian breweries have been discontinued, as to which the Secretary of State has no information, this has presumably been done in order to meet the wishes of the soldiers.

PERSIA.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked whether the Foreign Secretary could furnish any fresh information as to the Russian occupation of Tabriz, the succour of the starving inhabitants of that city, and the security of British life and property.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian relief force has arrived near Tabriz, and 269 men have entered the city. They are reported to have been well received. Provisions are said to be coming in freely. As far as I am aware, British life and property are now secure.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Does the right hon. gentleman know anything about a reported expedition from Reshi of Persian anti-Royalists?

The Speaker: The hon. member had better put that question on the paper.

LORD KITCHENER IN INDIA.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir H. H. Collen.

The following letter was published in the "Morning Post" of May 6:—

Sir,—On April 27 you published an article under the above title, and I venture to hope that in justice to the Indian military administration of the past you will allow me to draw attention to two main points in the statement upon which the article is based. The first is Lord Kitchener's indictment of those who preceded him, the second is the present scheme of reorganisation. On the subject of what is termed the "dual control" such as exists in every army in the world, except that of India, I will say nothing.

The first question I would ask is, why should it be necessary for Lord Kitchener to depreciate everything that was done before he arrived in India? And is it really correct to say that his predecessors maintained an army whose location, organisation, and training were "antiquated"? If my view and I am not alone in my opinion even if it be granted that some of the changes introduced make for military efficiency, there is a tremendous danger in the military policy now pursued in India. That this danger is present and immediate is in accordance with my own knowledge.

After the Munity of 1857 a general reorganisation of the Native Army was effected, the Bengal Army was recreated, and the Madras and Bombay Armies were reconstructed. The watch words were economy and internal security. In 1879, the Army Organization Commission, comprising Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts and the most able and experienced soldiers and administrators of the day, made a comprehensive and exhaustive inquiry. Many large reforms were carried out and in 1895 the three "Presidential" Armies were practically merged into one army, with a supreme commander-in-chief, but divided into four army corps or commands, according to the main territorial and racial distinctions of Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern India, or broadly, the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. If this is an "antiquated" system, established so recently as 1895, then every viceroy, commander-in-chief, and military member of council from 1879-95 must have been worse than blind. If the principle, which makes for loyalty and contentment of the Indian Native Army, is "antiquated," then the organisation of large commands quite lately adopted in the comparatively small area of the United Kingdom, is equally out of date.

As to the "location" of the Army many changes were made before Lord Kitchener's time, on the North-West Frontier, in Beloochistan, and in Burma, while a large number of small stations were given up. The charge of there being no "military policy" in the past is without foundation. The policy laid down by the Army Commission, and steadily pursued, was that of occupying the strategic centres with compact bodies of troops, and the maintenance of the great lines of communication. We attached extreme importance to health conditions. Lord Kitchener considers the question of climate in the selection of a station to be a "paltry" one.

The "antiquated" nature of the training of the Army may be judged by the immense progress made in musketry in Lord Roberts' time, and by the results of many campaigns while as to the claim of the "Kitchener test" for regiments with its system of marks, as leading to the substitution of better fighting material, similar improvements were effected over and over again, notably in Lord Roberts' regime and after without any "Kitchener test."

The second point is the applicability of the divisional area system to the enormous continent of India. I have never been an opponent of the principle, and if space permitted could give chapter and verse for my statement. The subject was discussed in a paper I gave Lord Kitchener before he went to India, and his immediate predecessor, the late Sir Power Palmer, put forward certain principles and proposed the formation of eight divisions. The only acknowledgement his memory received was the striking out of any allusion to this plan in the record of the military administration. The divisional system has its merits within certain limits, but by itself, and without the higher Army commands, is entirely unsuited to the circumstances of India, leading to the fusion of the native troops into one huge body, and carrying with it a train of perilous possibilities upon which I need not enlarge. We have been told that nine infantry divisions and eight cavalry brigades can be mobilised but in the same breath that "improvised" arrangements would be necessary for the "later divisions." Considering that recruiting is largely from Northern India, and that nearly the whole of the transport is drawn from that area, it is perfectly plain that without great additional expenditure and much preparation nine divisions could not be mobilised. Again, for frontier work and overseas expeditions the present divisional system is not adapted, because special organisation and arrangements are required. No real test was given in the recent frontier expeditions. The general who trained the troops was not Sir James Willcocks, but Sir Edmund Barrow; the composition of brigades had to be changed, and troops had to be brought from a distance, while the chief Staff officers were not taken from the division but from Simla. I do not say that these things were avoidable, but merely indicate that elasticity is more necessary in Indian Army organisation than in any other.

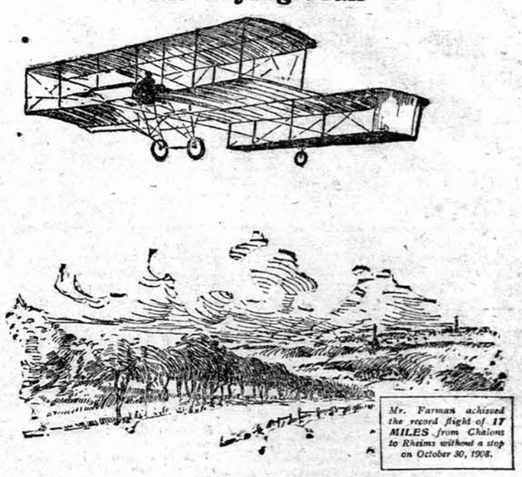
The advantages of the divisional system entirely lose their significance in the destruction of the great commands. In the existence of these we had a guarantee for the internal security of India, and it is passing strange that while the doctrine at home is most rightly that of territorial distinction in India, the country where the preservation in the Army of the great racial and territorial divisions is absolutely essential, we sweep these away and are doing our best to amalgamate the native forces into one army, thus hurrying towards a peril of which we have been warned by every statesman and soldier who knew India from the Duke of Wellington downwards.

Upon the top of this dangerous structure, reared under a false conception of symmetry, we place a commander-in-chief who may be a complete stranger to India and its native forces, and charge him not only with the duties of command over this great continent and army but with all the functions of administration, besides a share in the civil government.—Yours, &c.,

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN.

Rolvenden, Kent, May 5.

The Flying Man



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Mr. Farman puts it on record that the very superabundance of energy imparted by Phosferine makes for exceptional mental and physical alertness, and in his own case, prevents the ill health and effects of exposure, which would so greatly increase the risks of his experiments.

Stopped and entirely prevented.

Mr. Henry Farman, the marvellous "Flying Man," 62, Rue Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, writes:—"I am pleased to endorse the merits of Phosferine as a nerve tonic of the highest quality. As an æroplanist my nerve system is continually subjected to the severe strain of unexpected risks and hazards, but I have found Phosferine to be a splendid bulwark against all kinds of exhaustion. Your preparation imparts and stimulates a mental alertness and physical energy which has contributed immensely to the success of my aerial flights. Even the most careful calculations are apt to be upset by the effects of exposure, but in my case Phosferine has completely fortified me against all such evils. At the present time I am in excellent health and spirits, both sleeping and eating well, and this desirable condition is certainly due to Phosferine."—February 17, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece

H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling. Shooting, etc.

The most up-to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. 8-8 to 3-8.

SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS

In Cashmere from Rs. 2 per pair.
Silk, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per pair.

SMART SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR

Striped Cashmere, from Rs. 2; Thin Thread, from Rs. 2-8; and Silk, from Rs. 7-8.

HOAR & CO., Outfitters to His Excellency, BOMBAY.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

The Question of Paper-Books.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Orr, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, moved Justices Casperss and Ryves, after giving notice to Mr. C. R. Das, who represents sixteen accused persons, and to Messrs. Manmatha Nath Mukerjee and E. P. Ghose, who each represent one accused in the Alipore bomb case, for the convenient preparation of the paper-book in that case which was already before their Lordships in the shape of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Alipore for confirmation of the death sentence passed on Barendra Kumar Ghose and Ullaskar Dutt.

Their Lordships, in the course of a lengthy order, observed that they were informed that the depositions and exhibits were being printed by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. and Newman and Co. and that the work was expected to be finished within one month. Their Lordships ordered that a sufficient number of paper-books should be printed and that all lawyers engaged by defendants should each be supplied with a copy.

RELEASE OF DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The "Bengalee's" special reporter says:—"It is quite on the cards that many of the deportees will be released on June 12th as, under Regulation 3 of 1818, the Governor-General cannot detain a deportee for a longer period than six months." The Calcutta deportees were arrested on December 13th. Krishna Kumar Mitter's name, he says, is freely mentioned for release.

ARABINDO GHOSE INTERVIEWED.

Remarks on Gossain's Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Speaking of Norendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore bomb case, who was assassinated in Jail, Arabindo Ghose told a reporter of the "Sanjibani" that in the beginning Norendra used to be merry, but his behaviour gradually changed. He gave out that his father and the Police had induced him to turn approver and that he had implicated some big men to deceive the Police. Gossain wanted information, which he subsequently used in Court. Gossain said that he had to implicate Arabindo, as otherwise he would not have been released.

EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

Several Shocks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Yesterday, about 7-15 p.m., a severe shock of earthquake, with a rumbling sound, was felt at Gidhaur Station on the East Indian Railway, lasting for less than a minute. No damage was done. The direction was west to east.

Earthquake shocks were also felt last evening, at 7-15, at Bhagulpure, Purulia and Calcutta.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News," from Sylhet, says:—"A sensational case, which was being tried by the Sessions Judge, has just ended. Bhokschondhury and six others were charged with murder. It was alleged that the accused buried alive two Bengali Mussulmans.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Jeffries, found the Police investigation full of irregularities. The prosecution witnesses all along were under Police influence and their demeanour in the witness-box was most unsatisfactory. The Judge suspected that the Police diary had been tampered with. The accused were acquitted and discharged, and the Judge directed a departmental enquiry into the conduct of the Police officers concerned.

ALLEGED POLICE ILL-TREATMENT.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

In connection with the death of Hriday Nath Bose, at the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, of alleged ill-treatment by the Police, the "Statesman" to-day publishes an official report, which describes the deceased as an inhabitant of Batherman in the Jessore District, and says he was arrested on the 18th February last, on a charge of theft in the house of the Raja of Naldanga and was taken to the Rajbari, where the Police darega ordered a chowkidar and a jemadar of the Raja to assault him. They did so with kicks and fists and then rolled a bamboo on his chest. He was detained in the portico of the Rajbari for two days and then allowed to go home. His wife complained against the Raja before the Deputy Magistrate, Jhenida, but the complaint was dismissed. He was then sent to Calcutta, where he died in hospital.

FANCY FETE AT COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 21.

This evening Lady Barrow opened a Fancy Fete at the Coonoor Club in aid of the Young Women's Holiday Home, Ootacamund. The Fete was attended by the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Raja of Vizianagram, and Colonel Desraj Urs, who represented the Mysore Royal family.

The Bishop of Tinnevelly, in a short speech, in reviewing the work of the Y.W.C.A., paid a well-deserved compliment to the Gaekwar and other Indian Rajahs who showed their interest in the work of the Association by their presence. The Rajas of Vizianagram and Baroda and Colonel Desraj Urs made large purchases. One stall, run by Mrs. Walker, was called "Indo-British and Swadeshi Stall" where both European and Indian goods were exhibited. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected out of the proceeds of the Fete.

THE MANDI STATE.

Arrival of British Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

News dated the 18th has been received from Colonel Cobb, who is marching with a double company of the 32nd Sikhs to Mandi. The force had had a pleasant journey across the hills and were then within three days of Mandi, where they arrive to-day, the march having taken twenty-four hours more than that originally expected owing to the steepness of the road. Colonel Davies joins Colonel Cobb at Mandi to-morrow. Everything continues quiet in the town, but the arrival of the troops will be a useful check upon the inhabitants, who have seen no such force before and have apparently ceased to believe the inability of the paramount power to maintain order, this not having been the first disturbance of the kind in the State.

LATER.

Telegraphic information has now been received that Colonel Cobb and his men arrived to-day at Mandi, where everything continues quiet. The Commissioner is expected there to-morrow.

VICEREGAL GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The annual garden party was held by Countess Minto at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, to-day and was largely attended, the Indian as well as European community being well represented.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards and Major A. J. W. Browne, 33rd Cavalry, are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command of that regiment respectively.

Lieutenant Abott, Royal Garrison Artillery, on exchange into the Indian Army, is posted to the 38th Horse.

Colonel Montgomery, Indian Army, will officiate in command of the Ahmednagar Brigade during Brigadier-General Kelly's absence on leave.

The Hon'ble A. Annesley, 10th Hussars, is placed on the half pay list.

Captain W. C. R. Farmer, No. 71 Battery, Peshawar, is posted to No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, on promotion.

Lieutenant Wildblood, Leinster Regiment, is appointed officiating Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers.

It appears to be decided that the 13th Hussars at Secunderabad will exchange stations with the 14th King's Hussars at Bangalore during the coming trooping season, while the Cameron Highlanders from Tientsin are to relieve the Sherwood Foresters.

RICE MILL BURNT DOWN.

Loss Two Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, MAY 21.

A rice mill, standing on the other side of the river, was burnt down yesterday. The approximate loss was estimated at two lakhs, with an insurance of Rs. 1,80,000.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Beatson, D.A.-G., and Colonel Cox., D.Q.-M.-G., are gazetted to the privilege of private entree to Government House.

I. M. S. postings.—Capt. R. F. Steel to Bombay and Capt. J. M. A. MacMillan to the Central Provinces.

Captain W. J. Powell is posted to the Jail Department, Bengal.

Mr. Thirkell White, Asst. Supdt., Port Blair, has two months' leave.

Mr. W. G. Gregory is gazetted to officiate as Advocate-General, Bengal, until further orders.

Dr. Girindra Nath Mookerjee is gazetted to be an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Trafford, 52nd Sikhs, is posted to the Punjab as acting Cantonment Magistrate.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenants Smith, 3rd Brahmans, and Abbott R. G. A.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—Lieutenants Matson, Mitchell, Murray, McCleverty, Hewett, Marton, Marshall Reynolds, Lewis and Kennison to be Captains.

The following are permitted to retire.—Captain G. Collins, Ordnance Department, and Hon. Captain A. D'Cruz, Assistant Surgeon.

The following warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—Messrs. J. Laing, H. J. Williams, J.M.O. Sweeny, and G. Nield.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Captain Caffe, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. H. North is appointed by the Secretary of State to be Constructor, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Commander C. B. Henley is posted to be Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are recognised:—Mr. H. Hutchins as acting German Consul, Rangoon; Mr. J. H. Monson as United States Vice-Consul, Rangoon; and Mr. J. Meikle as Acting Italian Consul, Rangoon.

The following Political postings are notified:—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker to be Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Provinces and Mr. S. S. Waterfield as Assistant Political Agent Zhob.

Mr. J. B. Gould as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The following Political Officers are granted leave:—

Captain M. F. White for one year and Colonel C. Fulton Dawson for eight months.

Major P. Z Cox, is confirmed as Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Major S. G. Knox is granted 18 months' leave.

FIRE AT DE LISLE ROAD.

At 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a chawl situated at De Lisle Road and occupied by low caste people. On an alarm being raised, information was given to the Fire Brigade and several engines from the different stations, arrived immediately on the spot and put out the fire. The cause of the fire is not known and the damage has not been ascertained.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Representation of Indian Merchants.

MORE TRUSTEES ASKED FOR.

The President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has addressed the following communication to the Government of Bombay:—

I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the India Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to submit the following representation regarding the proposed amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 by Bill No. 1 of 1909. My Committee welcome the proposed increase in the number of Trustees. The Port Trust was formed 30 years back when the trade of the Port was far less than it is now. The seats then allowed were reasonably fair. But with the growing trade of the Port for some years past, it has been felt that that number is inadequate for representing the larger and varied interests that have been considerably preminent. For an adequate representation of those interests, my Committee are of opinion that the four additional seats proposed in the amending Bill are not enough. My Committee respectfully beg to draw the serious attention of the Government to the following fact:—Under the existing Act it is provided that the number of Indian Trustees nominated by Government shall not be less than three. It is proposed to raise this number to four in the Bill, now before the Legislative Council. In view of the fact that during the last 30 years, the minimum number of Indian Trustees has not even once been exceeded, my Committee are justified in fearing that if the amendment is passed in the form proposed, the maximum number of Indian Trustees will remain at four. It appears anomalous that while the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, representing European Trade interests only, has the privilege of electing five representatives to the Port Trust, the Indian commercial community which commands an important portion of the trade of the Port is asked to be content with only four representatives nominated by Government. My Committee respectfully hope that this anomaly will now be remedied by providing the same number of seats, viz., five, as are allotted to the European Chamber.

My Committee further beg to invite the attention of the Government to the fact that the proposed amendment is the Act perpetuates the system of nomination for the representation of the Indian commercial community. They are emphatically of opinion that the time has now arrived for conceding to the Indian merchants the full privilege of election. Only very recently the Secretary of State observed as follows in his despatch on the Reform Bill as to the system of nomination:—"Their choice could in that event be exercised in the best possible way, viz., that of popular election instead of requiring Government to supply deficiences by the dubious method of nomination." Such a system of nomination may have been justifiable in the past when Indian merchants had not learnt to organise themselves in a body of their own and had no representative associations to exercise the right of election. They no longer remain under such a disability, as they have in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau a fully representative and most influential body of their own. My Committee, therefore, pray that the full right of electing at least three, if not five, Indian Trustees on the Board should now be conceded to them. My Committee beg respectfully to urge that this request is exceedingly fair and reasonable, and that the Legislature will not hesitate now to put the representation of Indian interests on an equality with that of the European.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope that in the interest of the travelling public you will give the following letter space in your valuable Journal.

On Tuesday the 18th instant I was proceeding to Matheran from Neral by the 10 o'clock Matheran Steam Tramway, the tram consisting of two first class, one second, and one third class compartment with two goods vans. Half way up the hill between the Jumapati and Waterpipe stations, at level 1.23.3:1—35 at a height of 322 feet the engine suddenly left the rails. It seems the driver after applying the brakes, jumped off the engine before the train came to a halt, thus proving the truth of the adage "Self preservation is the first law of nature." The engine travelled a distance of about 6 feet even after it had left the rails. After the train had stopped, I got out and saw that the engine had luckily come to a halt, right at the edge of the precipice, so much so that there was no walking space between the engine and the precipice.

It is not possible for me to account for the accident. It may be due to excess of speed or defect in the permanent way or possibly to both. It is not, however, so much of the accident that I complain, serious as it might have proved, as of the utter want of efficiency and regard for the comfort of the passengers, shown by the railway officials after the accident. Four or five men at the suggestion of the driver attempted to put back on the rail the heavy engine, that had gone completely off it, with an improvised crowbar in the shape of a heavy log of wood. Of course the attempt failed. The driver himself admitted that he was not furnished with proper appliances to meet such an emergency. The screw-jack he had with him was not in working order. The accident occurred at 11-10 a.m. About half an hour after, a Mr. Bigg, the Permanent Way Inspector, came on the scene of the accident. He made some attempts to put the engine back on the rails. I questioned him whether it was possible to set the train going within a reasonable time, for if not, I thought of ordering a cart Munchilla from the hill. He could give no satisfactory reply. Two hours later I saw that he could do nothing. Thereupon I asked him if he could not arrange to send for another train to take the passengers up. He got angry, told me he was a Railway official and asked me not to interfere in his work. I naturally replied that if he was a Railway official he ought to know that one of his duties was to look to the comfort of the passengers, who had been waiting there for the last two hours without food or drink. I then offered to send a telegram for a Munchill and requested the guard to ask some one to take the telegram to the Waterpipe station. He replied he could not help me to do so, I could report the matter if I liked to his superior officers. I may mention that there were two ladies in the train besides other passengers and they were all kept waiting at the scene of the accident from the time it occurred to 6 p.m., when a train arrived from Matheran to take us up the hill. It was 7-30 when we reached Matheran.

A conviction has forced itself upon my mind that the management is woefully inefficient. The guard himself told me that there were only two guards on the line. It seems that in the employment of Railway officials efficiency is sacrificed to cheapness, and unless attempts are made to improve this state of affairs I am afraid it will lead to some serious accident some day, resulting in loss of life and property.—Yours, &c.

J. A. VAKIL.

Maldoonga House, Matheran, May 19.

THE COMING MONSOON.

Snow-fall Returns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The returns, to-day published, of the snow-fall in March, always a critical month in connection with the outlook of the monsoon, since heavy snow at this period is believed to retard the advance of rain-bearing winds, they show upon the whole a not abnormal state of things. There was a heavy fall of snow in the mountain regions of Persia in the first week of the month. Herat also had heavy rain with snow in the neighbouring hills. Further east, however, in Kabul and in the hills of the North-West Frontier Province the snow-fall is described as apparently less than usual and the same applies to the March snow-fall in Baluchistan as well as in the Western Himalayan region. The returns do not cover the month of April when very heavy snow fell over the Himalayas to the north of Simla, where it is still lying in unusual quantity for the time of the year, and particulars are still wanting as to what extent this excessive precipitation was general over the wider region that collectively affects the monsoon.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Quetta Spring Meeting.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 21.

The following are the details:—

THE HUNT HURDLES.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—1½ miles over 9 flights.

Mr Harkness' Optic, 9st 9lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Sanday's A B C, 10st 6lbs.....Owner 2
Major Goodwin's Defender, 10st 2lbs ...Mr Underwood 3

Also ran.—Qui Vive, and No Name.

Won by one length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—3mins 27 1-5 secs.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Rs. 200 to the winner Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Western's Plasmon, 11st 11b .....Owner 1
Major Ready's Lady Flo, 12st.....Capt Furnell 2
Colonel Boileau's Godiva, 12st 4lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Turquoise, Lady, Dame, Durden, Don Juan, Viceroy, and Hadee.

Won by one length, half a length between second and third. Time—41 2-5 secs.

THE HORSE HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Coventry's Downfall, 9st 11lbs...Mr Braddyll 1
Mr Woodward's P D Q, 11st 4lbs.....Mr Clive 2
Mr Bethell's Platoon, 10st 4lbs.....Capt Furnell 3

Also ran.—Proof.

Won by one and a half lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—53 1-5 secs.

THE CHASE HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—2 miles.

Mr Lorimer's Lagoon 11st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Sir Henry McMahon's Vista, 10st 2lbs Capt Furnell 2

Won by three lengths easy. Time—4min. 26 secs.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.—Rs, 200 to the winner, Rs, 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Sanday's Lailan, 9st 13lbs.....Mr Northmore 1
Mr Sanday's Akrabad, 10st 6lbs.....Owner 2
Captain Leak's Sirdar, 9st 12lbs.....Mr Cane 3

Also ran.—Winter, Hubard, Alexis, Rivalry, Richard, Barkies, Leveller, Khan Bahadur, and Muscana.

Won by a short head; one length between second and third. Time—44 2-5secs.

THE ROBAT HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Colonel O'Donnell's Necklace, 10st 2lbs ...Owner 1
Mr Bethell's Ivanhoe II, 10st 2lbs...Capt Furnell 2
Mr O'Hara's Ariadne, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Planchette, King Tom, Vixen, and Goldie.

Won by a head, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 24 secs.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Thursday evening:—

Mr. Raja Babu beat Mr. Bodas.
Mr. Morbhat beat Mr. Waterfield.
Mr. Kharilker beat Mr. Pavri.
Mr. Deshpande beat Mr. Gadre.
Mr. Pendurker beat Mr. Karle.
Mr. Kharilker Mr. beat Bland.
Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Bodas.
Mr. Waterfield beat Mr. Deshpande.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C Hatton Dawson, I A, B
Lieut Col H E Drake Brockman, I M S, B
Major A C Elliott, I A, B
Capt J Masson, I M S, B
Mr E R K Blenkinsop, B Cov
Mr H F Hallifax, B Cov
Mr H J Boas, B Cov
Mr R A B Chapman, B Cov
Mr E C Allen, B Cov
Mr A L Saunders, B Cov
Mr R Oakden, B Cov
Mr H L Stephenson, B Cov
Mr R B Younghusband, C S I, B Cov
Mr S L Maddox, B Cov
Mr L H Turner, B Cov
Mrs A Burt, B
Mr J D D Kirkman, B
Mr E J B Hudson, B
Mr E H S Clarke, C I E, B
Mr H H Heard, B
Mr G W Gayer, B
Mr E Kaye, B
Mr H H Fox, B
Mr C H Barratt, B
Mr C H Roberts, B
Mr W F Perree, B
Mr A N McI Robertson, B
Mr C W Peake, B
Mr S Newby, B
Major D J C Macnabb, M
Mr C F Braekenbury M Cov
Mr C M Hodgson, M
Mr H L Nicholson, M
Mr C Du P Thornton, M
Rev B M Morton, M
Major Gen C H Scott, C B
Major Gen J B Woon, C B Birhind Bde
Col R C Onslow, I A
Lieut Col A Poingdestre, 44 Mar Inf
Lieut Col J W Rodgers, I M S
Lieut Col P B Warner, 1 Brah
Lieut Col C C Anderson, 28 Punj
Major W B Hickie, S and T Corps
Major E P Johnson, R E
Major H A Moore, 36 Sikhs
Major W S Prentis, 89 Punj
Major E Stokes Roberts, R E
Major R J Savi, 90 Punj
Major N M Stevens, 81 Prs
Major A L Tarver, D S O, 124 Bel Inf
Major G L S Ward, 1-8 G R
Major WL Williams, D S O, D A A G, Mandalay
Major D C Young, 4 G R
Major H E Berry, I M S
Major W M R Brown, 2-3 G R
Major F B I Chitty, 105 Mah
Major A F Davie, DAAG, Nowshera
Major M T Elderton 108 Inf
Lieut Col J L Poynder, I M S, B, 6 mo
Mr E N Bell, B Cov, 4 mo
Mr J C Ferguson, B Cov, 5 days
Mr G W Duthy, B, 4 mo M C
Mr C B N Polly, M, 14 days
Lieut Col J Davis, I A, Bo 6 days
Lieut Gen Sir J Wolfe-Murray, K C B, R A, to 6-6-09
Col M T Showers, J A, 6 mo
Major C O G Griffin, D S O, 1 Lrs
Major R B Low, D S O, 9 Hodson's H
Major T W Rea, R A
Major H J Rocke, 6 Jats
Major H P Stares, DAAG Allahabad
Capt C R Harbord, 39 Lrs
Capt A M Jameson, 13 Lrs
Capt A F Mahon, 55 Coke's R
Capt E B Maunsell, 35 Sind H
Capt E Milford, Adjt, Agra Vol R
Capt R A Needham, I M S
Capt H St J Sime, 2-4 G R
Capt C A Johnstone Smith, 109 Inf
Capt D D Wilson, 17 Cav
Capt C M G Withers, 87 Punj
Capt H S Besher, 2 G R
Capt H M Battye, 5 E R
Capt G E F Davis, 106 H Prs
Capt A I Fraser, 9 Hodson's R
Capt F Fitz H Lance, 19 Lrs
Capt F B Lane, 3 Cav
Capt A F Hislop, 35 Sind H
Capt D I M Macaulay, 1 Lrs
Capt R H Saunders, S and T Corps
Lieut H Hildebrand, 24 Poona H
Lieut G B Howell, 19 Lrs
Lieut A Masters, 34 Sikh Prs
Lieut I O G Maunsell, 91 Punj
Lieut R F Nation, 39 Harh B
Lieut T S Paterson, 19 Lrs
Lieut A M Read, 7 Harland Lrs
Lieut C D Roe, 4 G R
Lieut F E Spence, R A
Lieut H B V Skinner, 2 Raj
Lieut C A Watson Smyth, 1 Brah
Lieut H M Whittell 56 R
Lieut H N E Bremner, 114 Mah
Lieut G B St P Bunbury, 18 Raj
Lieut H L Fraser, 31 Lrs
Lieut T D M Hogg, 101 Gren
Lieut E C R Kempson, 1 Brah
Lieut H N Lee, 59 Sind R
Lieut A R O Malleck, 9 Bhopal Inf
Lieut A H Muir, 15 Sikhs
Lieut J F W Ogilvie
Second Lieut G E Hopkinson, 116 Mah
Hon F B Phillips, R I M
Sub Lieut H W B Livesay, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss E Kelso, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J M Home, 2 G R, to 2-11-09
Major F M Cram, Mid Inf Seh, Poona, 3 mo M C
Major C A W Ford, 104 W Rifles, 3 mo M C
Capt H V Firth, 80 C I, 6 mo M C
Lieut S J G Beaumont, 101 Gren, 2 mo M C
Lieut J M Fiddes, 98 Burma Inf, 4 mo M C
Lieut R B Spence, 98 Beras Inf, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H F Howard, B Cov
Mr M C Fetters, B
Col G M Dennis, 34 Poona H

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," May 21.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 7th instant, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr C V
Carr, Mrs E and infant
Dunn, Mr G B and Mrs
Fraser, Mr Hugh
Fraser, Mr Alex
Flynn, Rev H H and Mrs
Hughes, Mr R H
Joseph, Mr J D St and Mrs
Knowles, Mrs E and child
Oldrieve, Rev F and Mrs
Prior, Mr J
Rowles, Mr E
Rolland, Mrs G M
Rolland, Miss D
Renwick, Capt A de C
Robinson, Miss M
Spence, Miss M D
Stowell, Mrs V A and infant
Sedgman, Mr W J
Wood, Mr A
Willes, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Blackburn, Mr C H
Burrowes, Mr G P
Bayley, Miss
Bayley, Mr G A
Burton Stewart, Mr
Bodilwalla, Mr
Cole, Miss
Dane, Lady
Edwards, Mr H J
Eyre, Maj M S
Fitzpatrick, Mr J
George, Mr G P
Gray, Miss A E
Hnett, Mr G A
Leadon, Mr R P
Lucas, Miss
Luke, Capt T M
Mahta, Mr J M
Maile, Mr R
Murray, Miss E
Masellet, Mr
Mehdi, Mr
Mahara, Mr and Mrs
Robertson, Mr L and Mrs
Singh, Mr S M
Seymour, Miss

FROM BRINDISI—Duxbury, Mr B H

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," May 22.

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Egypt," Captain Summers, to Marseilles and London:—

Afzal, Mrs and infant
Alderson C B, Genl E A H
Alderson, Mrs and maid
Andrews, Lieut-Col L J
Anley, Mr F
Annesley, Capt the Hon C A J
Anstrather, Capt R A
Arbuckle, Mr H W
Aspden, Mr H L
Atkins, Mr
Barbour, Miss
Bellfield, Mr J
Bignold, Mr F M
Bignold, Mrs. and infant.
Birkett, Miss
Blackmore, Mr W F
Bomon-Behram, Mr R B
Boyd, Mrs F K
Boyd, Mrs infant and nurse
Bruce Austin, Revd P G
Bull, Mr H
Bull, Mr H S
Bunting, Mr S A
Butler, Mr H J
Butler, Mr E W
Byrne, Mr St Q
Byrne, Mrs and child.
Cameron, Mrs W L H
Carlson, Mr W
Carter, Miss M
Chapman, Mr C W
Charrington, Capt S H
Chipman, Dr H
Clark, Capt and Mrs H D
Clutterbuck, Mr E W
Cooke, Mrs and child
Crossley, Mr F
Cruttwell, Mr H L
Dalal, Mr and Mrs P M and child.
Dalglish, Mr R
Daruwalla, Mr P W
Dawes, Mr C D
Deakin, Mr and Mrs W H
Dermott Morris, Mrs
Dow, Mr D
Ellis, Miss V
Elsden, Mr F D
Emerson, Mr and Mrs
Espino, Mr A M
Fielding, Mr
Fitzerald, Mrs P
FitzHerbert, Mr G F.
Folley, Mr B
Fooks, Lt Col H
Forbes Col J
Fouler, Mr W M
Fraser, Lt
Galbraith, Mr G D
Gibbons, Mr H
Gloster, Capt
Good, Miss J
Greaves, Mr F W
Graaves, Mr S E
Groenings, Mr O
Grogan, Mr R M
Grossman, Mr E
Grouse, Mr H E
Gover Lt A C
Gurthrie, Mr and Mrs T F and infant
Heales, Mr G
Heard, Mr H S
Henderson, Miss J
Henderson, Mr K D M
Henderson, Mr Jas
Herbert, Mr L W A
Herbert, Mrs and 2 infants
Hewson, Mr T
Hickmott, Mr G F
Hockstein, Mr M J
Hodges, Mr R W
Hog, Mr G
Holland, Mr P
Hormusji, Mr K D
Hoskan, Mr A F
Hotsen, Mr J E B
Howe, Miss
Johnstone, Mr
Kapore, Mr Dinanath
Kelly, Brig-Genl
Kelly, Mr and Mrs J L and son
Kelly, Mr E H
Kerr, Mr E C
Kirkbride, Miss
Kreiser, Mr S W
Krishnamurti, Mr J S
Lambert, Mr
La Touche, Mr G H S
Limjee, Mrs
Lunt, Mr F
Maclean, Mr A C Y
Maclean, Mrs
Mahomed Shafii, Mr
Maltby, Mr J B
Manuel, Mr A G
Manuel, Mr R G
Melhuish, Mr H
Meyer, Mrs nurse, infant and ayah
Michael, Mrs W H
Miller, Mr F
Mitter, Mr S
Moir, Mr F E
Monck Mason, Miss
Moore, Mr J M
Moore, Mr T D
Moore, Rev and Mrs
Morris, Captain R L
Moss, Master J
Munshi, Mr and Mrs Gullam Mahomed
Nath, Mr Dina
Neilson, Mr J
Norman, Mr C A
Norman, Mr J C
Nutley, Mr G
O'Conner, Major W F T
Oldershaw, Lt Col W
Pardachari, Mr P
Parker, Miss
Patch, Mr J
Payne, Mr A C
Beaty, Mr and Mrs
Pell, Miss
Pell, Mr and Mrs A
Petch, Mr F W
Phayre, Brig Genl A
Pirbhai, Mrs and infant
Pool, Mr W G
Pope, Capt F
Preston, Mr S
Price, Mr J H
Procter, Hon Mr H E E
Procter, Mrs
Ramadan, Captain J V
Read, Mr N F
Reid, Hon Mr Justice A H S
Rich, Major and Mrs
Riley, Mr D
Roberts, Mr W H
Robinson, Mr G M
Ross, Mr A G
Rushworth, Mrs
Sallmen, Mr
Saunders, Mr H C R
Sergison, Miss
Sevestre, Mr J
Siddons, Miss
Sidelskey, Mr L
Simon, Mr H E Davies
Sloman, Lt Col J H
Smith, Mr and Mrs J S
Souter, Mrs G D
Star, Mrs P
Stephens, Mr S P S
Stephens, Mrs Nesbitt
Stewart, Lt A E
Swan, Mr G
Sutherland, Sir George
Thomas, Mr A C
Tomlinson, Mr T H
Witing, Mrs
Vandarlewe, Lt S E
Walker, Major W R
Weld, Mr C M
Whyte, Major
Willis, Miss
Williamson, Mrs
Wills, Mr C W
Wilson, Mr S N
Wittet, Mr G
Wrsy, Mr Hugh
Wright, Mr and Mrs Gordon
Wyatt, Mrs W and infant
Younghusband, Mr and Mrs A D
Young, Major F Rysham
Zorab, Mr A

WE regret to record the death on Wednesday morning of General Morgan, an old and much-respected resident of Ootacamund.

GRATEFUL MOTHER

Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says:—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 29, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Rain continued yesterday in North-east India and parts of Burma. A number of dust-storms are reported from North-east India and heavy rain fell in places. Kashmir, Darbhanga, Dhubri and Calcutta had one inch; Chittagong and Rangoon, two; Akyab, one and a half; and Senemarg and Gulmarg, two.

Temperature was relatively low in the area of rainfall and in Kashmir and North-east India, but otherwise weather conditions remain normal.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to continue in North-east India, Burma and the Western Himalayas.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the North and North-East Punjab but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally higher than usual but the minimum is normal at nearly all stations.

The United Provinces.—Agra has received 0·30 inch of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are moderately clouded at that station and lightly so at Jhansi but are clear at the other stations. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in North Rajputana and in Lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear in West Central India but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in West Central India and in the inland districts of Kathiawar but contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect and temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Liht to moderate cloud has spread over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms have occurred nearly everywhere in South India with the exception of Malabar but rainfall has occurred only at Masulipatam (0·33 inch) and at Cuddapah (0·23 inch). Cloud has decreased in Malabar but skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the whole Peninsula.

The heat depression has moved north-eastwards and is shown round Lahore. It may move into the hills to-day. The gradient between Kathiawar and Lahore continues steeper than usual. A few thunder-storms and dust-storms have occurred in North Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces but the only rainfall reported is 0·30 inch at Agra.

A few thunder-storms may occur in the Peninsula.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperatures during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperatures during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (20th)	90·6	82·1	...	7·51
Jask	...	...	...	...4
Muskat (20th)	98.3	88·1	...	1·9
Multan	110·8	82·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	101·9	66·9	0·02	7·53
Lahore	111·4	78·7	...	4·99
Sirsa	111·8	78·1	...	3·64
Ambala	110·0	77·6	...	2·59
Delhi	107·2	83·3	...	5·91
Agra	108·0	81·5	0·30	4·39
Mainpuri	110·3	82·2	...	2·34
Jhansi	109·0	83·0	...	1·94
Cawnpore	109·2	79·5	...	3·23
Allahabad	112·1	81·0	...	1·75
Jacobabad	113·1	78·3	...	0·80
Karachi	87·0	78·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	100·4	82·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	103·2	78·1	...	2·92
Kotah	111·0	87·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	97·1	78·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	87·8	78·7	...	0·

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1909.

THE HYDERABAD MINT ENQUIRY.

WRITING a few weeks ago upon the unamorphous Commission of last year, whose proceedings were exempted from the rules of the Evidence Act, we suggested that its report might be published and that any action taken upon it by the Government of India might be revealed. We are now able to announce that the latter have apparently not thought the remarkable conclusions of the Commission to be worth serious consideration, as Mr. English, who was the principal object of its attentions, has been permitted to retire under the fifty-five years rule with the pension to which he is entitled after six and twenty years of approved service. As almost a third of this period was passed in the employment of the Hyderabad State, to which he was deputed on two separate occasions, it is evident that the Supreme Government do not regard him as culpable for what has happened, or they would be unlikely to permit his retirement without some mark of their displeasure. And this view is accentuated by the fact that on his return from furlough, some eighteen months ago, Mr. English was suspended by its orders until the result of the investigation was communicated to it. That was done about this time last year and we may therefore assume that they have accepted his rejoinder which accompanied the Commission's report as a reasonable explanation of the irregularities for which it was sought to make him personally responsible. The situation which has arisen as a consequence of this decision emphasises the desirability of the publication of that closely guarded document as an act of justice to Mr. English himself, and also as a means of gauging the value of the evidence arrayed against him. In previous comments on the subject we have epitomised the accusations levelled at him, and there is therefore no necessity to reproduce them on this occasion; but as an indication of the peculiar procedure at Hyderabad it may be mentioned that the Superintendent of its Mint was actually allowed to take leave while a secret police investigation into his conduct was going on and the first intimation he had of what was occurring was made in a demi-official letter sent to him in England by his immediate superior. And when, as was perfectly natural, he complained against these methods, all the satisfaction he received was that his best interests had been consulted by giving him a holiday as he was ill and required a change. We imagine that Mr. English, indisposed as he was as a consequence of overwork, would have very much preferred to remain and face his accusers, who profiting by his six months' absence built up a plausible case against him, to which he was called upon to plead immediately after his return. It is certainly not the practice in British India to conduct investigations of this nature after the fashion adopted at Hyderabad, or to allow an employe against whom serious imputations have been made, to take a holiday, and there is no apparent reason why this should have happened in the present instance, especially as Mr. English was a servant of the British Government and subject to its rules.

But this disingenuous treatment was continued, as within a couple of days of his return he was summoned to the Financial Office "to have read and explained to him the Police evidence against the Mint," on the seeming presumption that he would be prepared to controvert or admit its accuracy without any sort of preparation or delay. "I attended at the Finance Office," says Mr. English in his explanation, "and was there offered inspection and explanations of a vast mass of documentary evidence and records which it had taken the Police months to collect; and realising that it was impossible for me to understand and appreciate evidence and documents of this extent and nature, I withdrew." It should be remembered that the whole of this testimony was in a vernacular with which Mr. English was unacquainted. He was next bombarded with a series of questions to which he was required to make replies by specified dates, and eventually six charges were framed against him. To these he made a formal denial, and asked that he might have the assistance of legal adviser at the investigation it was then proposed to hold. This very reasonable request was refused on the ground that "only a departmental enquiry was being held, at which the official under enquiry could not claim to be represented by counsel," and he was also told that if nothing further was added to the precise repudiation he had already made, matters would proceed on the assumption that the answers elicited from him were to be regarded as his rejoinder to the indictment. We make no comment upon this extraordinary proposition beyond suggesting that it betrays a desire to limit the opportunities for defence which are always allowed to an accused person under our legal procedure, no matter how strong the supposition of his guilt may be. After a further exchange of letters Mr. English appears to have carried his point, as a regular commission of enquiry was nominated before which the Police evidence was produced, and at which he was represented by counsel. Although its proceedings were private, and are still one of the official mysteries of Hyderabad, we obtain a pretty comprehensive glimpse of them in the lengthy rejoinder prepared by his legal adviser and transmitted to the Government of India with the findings of the Commission. A review of them would occupy too much space, and our readers must, therefore, accept our assurance that they contain nothing that an intelligent jury would accept as conclusive evidence in support of the charges brought against Mr. English. Their view, however, has evidently not been accepted by the Government of India, whose decision to pension him under the age-limit may be regarded as a vindication of his integrity, and so far as he is concerned a satisfactory ending to his impeachment.

There is little doubt that the irregularities for which it was sought to affix him with responsibility did occur, and that they were the natural consequence of loading him with multifarious duties which, in the Bombay Mint for example, are divided amongst a half-a-dozen employes. Here is an epitome of some of them: "repairs to the old mint, working the same and coining new rupees; full responsibility for the stamp priuting, issue and office establishments; the designing, estimating and supervising the erection of the new mint at Saifabad, three or four miles away from the old mint and Stamp Departments, and the installation of the new mint machinery; the training of some five hundred raw labourers, picked up locally, in all the delicate work of minting"; and in addition to all this he had to conduct an extensive correspondence in two languages which often kept him occupied far into the night. It is not surprising therefore that the delegation of this enormous amount of work to one individual, coupled with the reception of thousands of packages of machinery, rupees and bar silver for which he had to sign, gave dishonest subordinates opportunities of committing the sins disclosed by the investigation of the police. It was hastily assumed that he was in collusion with their operations and was a sharer in their spoils. One would have supposed that the following testimony on record, from his immediate superior, might have preserved Mr. English from suspicion. "Your services," says this document, "have been invaluable and your presence has relieved me of an incalculable amount of worry and anxiety. I consider that in bringing the mint to its present state of excellence you have done a great work, far greater than I can ever show in my life. For all that and much more than I have space to describe I owe you much and the Nizam's Government owes you more." This appreciation makes a curious contrast with the subsequent happenings at Hyderabad, upon which those who are responsible for them can hardly be congratulated and to whom Mr. English's final triumph ought to convey a much-needed lesson in those humane precepts which some of them profess and extol on public platforms.

A STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE'S HANDWRITING.

A German Shakespearian scholar, a lady, Miss Magdalene Thumm-Kintzel, has just published at Leipzig a very interesting study of Shakespeare's handwriting which is a valuable contribution to the discussion of this subject. We recently referred to the paradoxical pamphlets of Mr. George Greenwood who, it will be remembered, found Shakespeare's hand-writing an illegible scrawl and inferred from it that he was an illiterate person quite incapable of composing the plays that go under his name. Miss Thumm-Kintzel comes to quite an opposite conclusion from a thorough examination of the handwriting and declares that the poet's hand is equal to that of Goethe or of Beethoven, so highly intellectual is it, while Bacon's hand is one that could not have written the immortal plays. This is what she calls the "graphonomic signifance" of the handwriting which may not appear conclusive to some. But if on the "graphonomic signifance" some argue that the writer of such handwriting was illiterate and worthless, it is just as open to another who appears to be an expert in such matters to argue on the opposite side and to call it highly intellectual. But the German book is important apart from its bearings on the eternal Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. Miss Kumm-Kintzel here shows for the first time that Shakespeare's will was written by the poet himself and not as supposed by all, including Mr. Sidney Lee, the highest authority on the poet's life, written by a clerk. This is proved by fac-simile reproductions of the five extant autograph signatures of the poet and of a part of the will. The identity of the latter with the former is unmistakeable and dissipates the hitherto accepted theory that the will was in a professional hand. A critic in the "Contemporary Review" pronounces this to be a really important discovery worthy of Mr. Sidney Lee's early attention," which undoubtedly it will receive from that authority. It is curious that this identity should have escaped all up to this time though so many have examined the will. The most curious thing is, that of the five of the poet's signatures at present extant, three are those attached to the three sheets of this very will which is, by the way, now at Somerset House. It should have been expected that the handwriting of the body of the will should have been identified with that of its signatures almost at first sight. But as Canon Beeching, a close Shakespearian scholar, has said, in another connection, old English handwriting is of such peculiar character that such mistakes are not uncommon. Francis Collins, a Solicitor of Warwick, who was a witness to the will, is supposed to have drafted it; but Miss Thumm-Kintzel has here reproduced his signature and also that of Bryde, "Notary of Shakespeare's testament," from which it appears clearly that they could not have written the will as supposed. To dissipate that part of the old theory that the will was written by a professional hand, she reproduces specimens of a scrivener's hand of several dates extending from 1523 to 1680, in order to show the utter dissimilarity with the hand of the will which she calls of "a type highly intellectual and poetical." Her book is well worth possessing for these reproduction alone.

NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

The Bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Newton for National Military Service has very little chance of becoming law. The present Government will not countenance it by any means as it is a step towards conscription which they do not want and as opposed to Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army. Even the House of Lords may throw it out, for as yet there is a large body of peers who strongly object to compulsory military service. But though the Bill has no chance at present, it may serve the purpose of educating public opinion in this direction, which is probably all that its promotors want at present. The Bill was prepared by the National Service League, whose object is to make conscription in any shape popular with the English people. Lord Roberts, their great champion, was to have introduced it in the Lords, but in his absence Lord Newton, another ardent advocate of compulsory military service, has launched it. This Bill is of the nature of compromise between Mr. Haldane's scheme and thorough conscription. To judge from its outline published at Home in the mail-week, enlistment is sought to be made by it compulsory on all youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. Youths of this age, thus trained to military service for three years, would then be liable to be called out for service for home defence in a time of urgency, up to the age of thirty. In this way is to be explained the age-limit given in Reuter's telegraphic summary as "between 18 and 30." Youths will be compelled to enlist only between 18 and 21; but they can be called upon after the latter age till 30 in a case of emergency for home defence only. By this means the Territorial Army ought to get an adequate reserve of youths fully trained, upon which to draw in time of need. Lord Newton, the peer responsible for this Bill, is one of the few most enthusiastic members of the House of Lords, and he is known for his measure of reforming the Gilded Chamber in which he has sat for ten years. Before succeeding to the title, which is of very recent creation, he sat for many years in the Commons, and even then had strong views on matters connected with the Army, which at times he expressed with freedom.

CRICKET AT HOME.

After their success in the two initial matches of the tour, the Australians' defeat at the hands of Surrey, though by the very narrow margin of five runs, will come as a surprise to many who knew the constitution of the team. Though they mounted to the third position at the close of the last season, the victors are not a particularly strong combination, and were only the other day smashed by the young Oxonians at Oxford. The visitors on the other hand possess a very good quartette of batsmen in Trumper, Noble, Armstrong and Gregory, from which we might have expected the team to make at least a respectable score. But the unexpected seems to have happened in this, as it does in the majority of cases in cricket matches, Surrey totalled 191 in the first and 178 in the second innings, to which the Australians could respond with a poor 157 in the first and a somewhat better 205 in the second attempt, thus leaving Surrey the victors by five runs. The result of the match between Yorkshire and Worcester provided another sensation last week, when the champions, who had an unbeaten record last year, were defeated by twelve runs.

THE Maharaja of Sirohi has proceeded to Europe, where he will spend the summer.

THERE is a growing feeling that Government should be invited to undertake the inquiry into the prevalance of high rents in Calcutta.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOUGLAS HAIG is likely to succeed General Sir Beauchamp Duff, as Chief of the Staff in India.

MR. ARTHUR SOMERSET has returned to Castle Goring from India, where he has been shooting with the Jam of Nawanagar.

LADY DANE, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" and proceeded to the Punjab by the Punjab Express.

IT is possible that some witnesses from India may be called before the Home Committee, which is investigating the question connected with Emigration to the Crown Colonies.

AN area of 3,300 acres of land in the Naushahro taluka of the Hyderabad district is notified to be reserved forest with effect from the 15th July 1909.

IT is understood that Mr. F. W. Roberts is likely to act as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in place of Mr. Rennick, acting as Engineer-in-Chief.

THE "Bengalee" understands that it is intended to appoint a Civilian as the new Additional Judge at the Calcutta High Court and thinks the Indian community are justly entitled to have four out of 15 Judges.

THERE is no further news from Kabul regarding the trial of the conspirators in the plot against the Amir. The desision in the case of Dr. Abdul Ghani and his companions is still unknown.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE COUNCILS BILL.

Viscount Morley and Lord MacDonnell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

"THIS comes of putting Radicals into the House of Lords," was the sarcastic remark of a Conservative friend of mine *a propos* the passage of arms between Viscount Morley and Lord MacDonnell on Tuesday. The former, in explaining the manner in which he proposed to make the famous third clause of his Bill acceptable to his opponents, called attention to the fact that the supreme authorities wished to avoid Parliamentary intervention in Indian affairs more than is absolutely necessary, because language was apt to be used both in another place and in their lordships' House which in this country, of course, was appraised at its proper value; but what was a mere indiscretion here in either House became a danger in India. He went on to say—and it is here that the ex-L.-G. of the United Provinces came in—that the palm of indiscretion in either House—he had experience of both—must be given to Lord MacDonnell. Of course Lord Morley alluded to Lord MacDonnell's recent extraordinary outburst about partition and to his general attitude with regard to that *échose jugee*. Lord Morley went so far as to say that the language used by Lord MacDonnell with respect to this matter was the most injurious that he (the Secretary of State) had had experience of during his three and a half years' responsibility for the affairs of India. Lord MacDonnell did not reply to this at once, but he allowed three peers—Lords Cromer, Lansdowne and Roberts—to continue the debate before he gave Lord Morley a Roland for his Oliver. I quote what he said from the report in the *Times*:—Lord MacDonnell said this was the second occasion during the course of these debates on which the Secretary of India had thought fit to make depreciatory remarks regarding him. He therefore thought it due to himself and to the House that he should explain, with an absence of acrimony, so far as he could control it, his position in the matter. He was invited by the noble viscount to assist him in the discussing and framing of the scheme of reform now before the House. The letter of invitation was entirely at variance with the present spirit and the language of the noble viscount. He most willingly gave his assistance to the noble viscount, and subsequently received from him an expression of his thanks and satisfaction. Afterwards they differed. He had always thought that matters connected with India were outside the sphere of party politics, but even if they were not, he did not think any bonds of party would lie upon him so heavily that in a matter of the first Imperial importance he should not express his honest convictions. (Oppositions cheers.) Only on two great subjects did he differ from the noble viscount—the appointment of a native member to the Executive Council and the creation of the Lieutenant-Governors' Councils; and he found sufficient approval for his action in the fact that his views were in harmony with those of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, and Lord Roberts, all of whom had been so highly and closely associated with the Government of India.

Lord Morley of Blackburn.—What about the partition of Bengal?

Lord MacDonnell said it was quite true that in regard to the partition of Bengal he held opinions at variance with those of Lord Curzon. On a former occasion he had been charged by the Secretary for India with being autocratic, and now the noble viscount accused him of a want of consideration for his subordinates. During a service of 25 years in India he had been brought into personal connection with the great men who had built up and maintained the British Empire in India, and one of the lessons he learned at their feet was that 'a chief must carry his officers with him. He had administered four of the great provinces of India, one after the other, in times of unrest and war, in times of famine and plague, and in each province it was necessary for him to carry his officers with him, for without them he could have done nothing. He asked would he have been placed as Governor over those provinces if it were true that he was discourteous or unfair to his subordinates? (Opposition cheers.) The great men with whom he had been associated in India were able to play on that stormy harp whose strings were the hearts of men. They did not learn by sitting in offices or by writing books how men should be managed. Lord Curzon who followed began by saying he should not interpose in the personal matter between the Secretary for India and Lord MacDonnell beyond saying that the passage from the *Times of India* read by the Secretary of State in reference to Lord MacDonnell was singularly ungenerous in tone, and he thought their lordships might have been spared its quotation. Directly Lord Curzon concluded, Lord Morley jumped up and attempted to justify himself. He was as desirous as anybody to avoid personalities but he invited the House to imagine his feelings in the circumstances. At a moment when the agitation had begun to cool down, up jumps Lord MacDonnell and with his great authority declares partition the greatest blunder ever committed by the rulers of India since "Plassey," thereby kindling the ashes of an expiring flame. "I do not think it is an expiring flame," interjected Lord MacDonnell. In that case, Lord Morley rejoined, the offence was all the greater. "Lord Minto and himself, at all events, were bound to treat it as an expiring flame. They would not be parties to a reversal of that partition. He had said that before and ventured to say it now." Subsequently, in moving his amendment giving the Government of India power to revoke or suspend the appointment of Provincial Councils, Lord MacDonnell suggested that if his proposal was not accepted it was quite possible that, in future, legislation *an hoc* might have to be passed for the purpose in view. He called out "No" when Lord Morley condemned the amendment as an inuendo that the contemplated Councils would need revocation. Lord Lansdowne told Lord MacDonnell that he had had the best of the argument, but to avoid further bother with the House of Commons, advised him to withdraw the amendment. This Lord MacDonnell did, and the debate ended twenty minutes later after a short discussion about Mahomedan representation.

THE BUDGET.

It is too early to predict the fate of Mr Lloyd-George's financial proposals, and the field covered is so large that although the House of Commons has been discussing the Budget all the week, only the fringe of the subject has been touched. The Opposition leaders strongly resent the notion that all features hitherto uncriticised are approved; quite the reverse is the case they say, and it really looks as if Parliament will go on sitting through the Autumn unless Mr. Grayson's prediction comes true. He has been telling the people of Huddersfield that the Budget means a General Election in July. He may be right but unless the peers throw out the Budget as some of the younger and more ardent of their number desire, I do not see at present any reason for supposing that there will be a dissolution this year. One thing is certain, namely, that the Budget is regarded by the Opposition as "inexplicable and vindictive," to use the words used by Mr. Balfour at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League this afternoon, and that we are in for a fierser manifestation of party feeling that has been seen in this country for some time. I may mention one or two incidents which illustrate the anger aroused by the Ministerial schemes. Every day the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to answer numerous questions on points requiring elucidation or serving as ammunition for the Opposition. On Monday he tried to get rid of some inconvenient inquiries from the Conservative benches by saying that he would answer them in the debate on the Finance Bill when it was introduced. Shortly afterwards, however, he answered a Budget question put by a Nationalist. Thereupon Mr. Balfour severely, and amidst the cheers of his supporters, asked whether it was only Irish members who were to have their questions answered. Mr. Lloyd-George replied: "The right hon. gentleman's interruption is, I think, scarcely fair, and I will point out why. I have answered every question put to me." (Opposition cries of "Oh")—"perhaps hon. gentlemen will wait until I have completed my sentence." (Cheers.) "I have answered every question put to me from any quarter of the House about an estimate. The only questions I have deprecated being put to me across the floor of the House are questions with regard to what is included in the Finance Bill, which has not yet been introduced. (Cheers.) Subsequently in replying to a question by a Ministerialist, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stood with his back to the House. On the Opposition side cries were raised of "Speak up," "Turn round" and "Address the House." Mr. Lloyd-George asked to be treated with common courtesy but the Speaker politely told him that he was committing a breach of the rules by not turning to the chair. I have, however, often seen Gladstone in his great speeches turn round and facing his supporters, without anybody venturing to object. But then Mr. Lloyd-George is not Mr. Gladstone, as a great many of his opponents and some of his own friends have been saying since yesterday week. The other incident to which I may allude occurred on Tuesday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed:—"Take land; it is said we are discriminating against land. I wonder sometimes if hon. members opposite read their own newspapers. Are they acquainted with the proposals of their own party in Germany?" The report continues:—

Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—We have no party in Germany. (Laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I meant the Conservative party, of course.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—I don't care what party in Germany the right hon. gentleman meant. He has no right to assert we have any connection with any party in Germany. (Laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Whatever effect this Budget may have on property, it seems to have a most disastrous effect on the right hon. gentleman's sense of humour. It was never very strong, but it has been completely shattered. I will say the Conservative party in Germany, the party which holds his views in Germany.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—That is not true. (Laughter.) A joke is a joke, if it is not an untruth. But the statement which the right hon. gentleman has just made there is no foundation whatever.

When Mr. Austen Chamberlain married, one of his friends presented him with Pepys's Diary. At a dinner of the Pepys's Club about a year ago I heard him say that whenever "the other fellow got the best of it" and he had made a fool of himself he found comfort in reading a few pages of the immortal Diary when he returned from the House. He must have taken up his favourite book with eagerness when he got home on Tuesday night! If the Budget is, as the Unionists say, an electioneering one, it has not had the expected results at what I may call

THE AMAZING BY-ELECTIONS.

I allude of course to the Attercliffe division of Sheffield and Stratford-on-Avon. The Cork election where Mr. Maurice Healy defeated the nominee of Mr. Redmond was in its way also an amazing one, but there the Budget was not a factor as its was in the two English constituencies. The unsuccessful Liberal candidate (Mr. Lambert) attributes his defeat "largely to the Budget and particularly to the taxes on tobacco and spirits." The appearance of the Socialist candidate at the top of the poll was a great surprise to everyone. Outside of Sheffield it was hardly known that there a Socialist was standing, and in Sheffield it was not thought that Mr. Pointer would do better than Mr. Frank Smith, who in 1894 could not get within 3,000 of the Liberal and received more than 2,000 fewer votes than were recorded for the Conservative. The return of Mr. Foster the Tariff Reform candidate for Stratford-on Avon was of course a foregone conclusion, but his enormous majority—2,627—over the Liberal (Mr. Martin) was unanticipated; but the latter, whatever may be his merits as a Canadian lawyer, appears to have been a very unsuitable candidate for such a constituency, or indeed for any constituency. He will do better after he has served an apprenticeship in English politics.

THE ACADEMY.

Ars est celare artem though a trite is a useful proverb, but it was carried a trifle too far when the President and Council of the Royal Academy in deference to the wishes of an illustrious personage decided, against their own inclinations, to dispense with speeches at their annual banquet last year. Considering that the occasion is the only one in the course of the revolving year when the mighty of the land can do homage to the Fine Arts, the abandonment of the time-honoured oratory was from a utilitarian point of view unfortunate and short-sighted—artists are particularly in need of all the advertising they can get—to say nothing of the imbecility of providing the enemy with another opportunity to blaspheme. We stood in danger of being sneered at by foreigners as not only a nation of shopkeepers but as a nation of Philistines. The outcry that was raised against the servility of Sir Edward Poynter and his colleagues had the desired effect, and at this year's banquet held on the 30th ultimo the old custom was reverted to. The Prince of Wales responded to one of the toasts and the other speakers, besides the President, were the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Curzon and Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood. The toast-list was shorter than usual—perhaps that was the compromise, for no difference, whatever it may be, can be settled in these isles except by way of compromise. The programme might have been still further abbreviated; the toast of "The Navy and the Army" could very well be dispensed with at such a gathering, for "The Sister Arts" substituted.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

INCREASE OF THE DEATH DUTIES.

Mr. Balfour's Stern Warning.

TAXATION RAISED SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

The House of Commons has passed all the Budget resolutions which have been reported to the House.

Mr. Balfour, speaking with regard to the death duties, warned the Government not to enter paths endangering the credit and commerce of the country, and associating the democracy with robbery. He pointed out that taxation at the top of the scale had increased by seventy-five per cent in two years.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that the Budget distributed burdens fairly on all classes of expenditure, raising the condition and efficiency of the people, and that it increased the value of capital.

NAVVIES RIOTING IN PARIS.

Police Pelted.

CROWD CLEARED BY CAVALRY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Telegrams from Paris report that a thousand navvies, who are on strike, pelted the Police, who were attempting to disperse them, with glasses, water-bottles and chairs from cafes, wounding a dozen. The Cavalry were called to the scene and charged, scattering the rioters.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Sultan Repeats Constitutional Oath.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the Sultan to-day proceeded to the Chamber to witness the swearing in of Deputies to uphold the Constitution.

The Grand Vizier read the speech from the Throne, referring to His Majesty's good relations with the Powers, and his desire to strengthen them. He regretted the disturbances at Adana, and declared that they would not recur.

His Majesty repeated the oath to uphold the Constitution.

THE LATE GEORGE MEREDITH.

Memorial Service at the Abbey

LONDON, MAY 20.

The remains of the late Mr. George Meredith will be cremated and interred at Dorking on Saturday.

The Dean of Westminster did not entertain the suggestions for the interment of the body in the Abbey, but a memorial service will be held there.

LABOUR EXCHANGES BILL.

First Reading.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Churchill introduced the Labour Exchanges Bill into the House of Commons this afternoon. The measure was read a first time.

Mr. Havelock Wilson (Labour) moved the rejection of the Bill.

He declared that it would be a futile squandering of money. The Seamen's Exchange had proved an absolute failure.

RUSSIAN TROOPS NEAR TABRIZ.

Detachments at Consulates.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. Dillon, said that the Russian troops in the vicinity of Tabriz number about four thousand.

Small detachments have also been sent to reinforce the guards at the Consulates elsewhere in Northern Persia.

HIGH PRICES AND INDIAN CURRENCY.

Communication with Lord Morley.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In reply to a question by Mr. Hart-Davies, connecting the high prices of foodstuffs in India with the Government's currency policy, and the excessive coinage of rupees, Mr. Hobhouse said that Lord Morley was in communication with the Government of India on the subject, but he could not at present state the conclusions at which they might arrive.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ILLNESS.

Cause for Anxiety.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Buchanan's condition is occasioning serious anxiety.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE REFORMS.

Sage Advice by the "Times."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Aga Khan has telegraphed to Mr. Ameer Ali his approval of the resolutions recently passed by the London Committee of the Moslem League with reference to separate Mahomedan representation. He regards the proposals of the Viceroy's telegram as detrimental to Moslem interests.

The "Times" in a leading article says it is convinced that Lord Morley, Lord Minto and the Government of India will do their utmost to fulfil their pledges in a manner which will remove all good grounds for Mahomedan dissatisfaction. The "Times" hopes that Mahomedan leaders on their part will realise their serious responsibility and meet the efforts of the Government in a spirit of broad statesmanship, and will persuade their co-religionists to use all the advantages of the scheme.

The "Times" considers that the telegram of the Aga Khan and a long letter from Mr. Ameer Ali in a similar sense, which was published yesterday, are conclusive evidence of uneasiness created by recent statements in Parliament. It is sure that those authoritative expressions of opinion will be carefully weighed in filling in the provisions of the Bill.

THE AIRSHIP SCARE.

German Press on Baseless Alarms.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Interviews with balloon manufacturers are published showing that numerous model airships have been sold in England for purposes of advertisement, some of them being twenty-five feet long. It is believed that this explains the late mysterious appearances of airships.

The German press is seriously discussing airship and other scares in Britain, dwelling on the danger of baseless alarms when the powder is in the cask awaiting sparks.

THE S. S. "MONGOLIAN."

Hemmed in by Pack Ice.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Allan Liner "Mongolian" has been hemmed in for two days by pack ice at St. John, Newfoundland, over a mile from shore. The vessel is still fast. There is danger of a gale driving her inshore and her five hundred passengers may be compelled to escape across the ice. A sealer is endeavouring to release the "Mongolian."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Latest Derby Betting.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows :—

9 to 4 against Minoru.
7 to 2 against Sir Martin.
8 to 1 against Valens.
10 to 1 against Bayardo, and Louviers.
100 to 6 against Phaleron.
25 to 1 against The Story.
28 to 1 against William Fourth.
100 to 8 against Fidelio, Strickland and Cockshoop.
40 to 1 against Shikaree.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION AT MATHERAN.

Memorial to the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

A memorial to H. E. the Governor is being extensively signed in Poona and Bombay by certain grades of Europeans praying that permission be granted to build small blocks of houses at Matheran to accommodate themselves and their families. They urge that the enervating climate of Bombay renders a change to some hill station imperative at certain times of the year. Matheran is the nearest hill station, but at present they find it difficult, if not impossible, to resort there owing to the paucity of house accommodation and prohibitive hotel charges.

CONFERENCE OF JAIN WOMEN.

Arrival of Lady President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

In connection with the Jain Social and Religious Conference, there will be a Women's Conference on the 25th, and Bhai Mithibhai, wife of Megjee Khetsy, a prominent Bhani Bhatia cotton merchant of Bombay, has been elected president. This lady arrived in Poona this evening, together with a number of Jain ladies from the same place. Long before the train steamed in thousands of rich Marwari women in kaleidoscopic sarees were on the platform to receive her. The Jain Volunteers were drawn up in line and raised deafening shouts of welcome as she alighted. A band was in attendance at the station yard and played the great procession which followed into the City. Such an extraordinary demonstration as this has not yet been identified with Poona.

MR. C.B. OWEN, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, has proceeded on six months' leave.

RESTRICTION OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Government of India Despatch

SCOPE FOR INDIAN PACTITIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Correspondence is published which has passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of measures to promote the growth of the independent medical profession in India.

The Secretary of State writes that he has decided that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the Indian Medical Service can be allowed and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India.

The despatch concludes as follows :—

"Your Excellency's Government will consider what appointments can best be filled in this way. If there should be any particular posts requiring special qualifications for which suitable persons, whether trained in Indian colleges or holding European medical degrees, be they European, Eurasian or Indian, cannot be obtained in India, it will be necessary to seek candidates from this country. When it is found impossible to obtain a man from outside the Indian Medical Service to fill a particular new civil appointment or one which has not previously been so filled I will not object for the present to that service being drawn upon, but the vacancy so caused must be filled from outside it, i. e. no appointment must be made in succession which would involve an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DESPATCH.

The following is the full text of the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State :—

We have the honour to refer to your Lordship's despatch No. 187 (Military), dated the 9th August 1907, regarding the measures which have been taken or are in contemplation for promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India. We desire in the first place to explain we have not replied at an earlier date. Last year we addressed local Governments on the subject of creating appointments of medical officers of health in both urban and rural areas and we suggested that these posts should, whenever possible, be filled by Indian medical men outside the Indian Medical Service. We felt that the reception given to this proposal would assist us in replying to the despatch, but as only one local Government has as yet favoured us with its opinion, and as we learn that your Lordship desires an early expression of our views, we proceed to state the general conclusions at which we have arrived.

2. We are in entire sympathy with the desire to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India and we recognise the important bearing upon this question of Lord George Hamilton's suggestion that advantage should be taken of the creation of new medical appointments to provide for the admission of independent practitioners either to the new appointments or to some of the posts which are regarded as reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service. One essential restriction, however, upon any reduction of the numbers of that service is that its strength must always be sufficient to meet the medical requirements of the Indian Army. In order that it may do this effectually it is necessary that it should include a large reserve of officers whose services would be available on the outbreak of war, and as a measure of economy these reserve officers must in peace time be employed on civil duties. It appears, however, from the inquiries we have made, that about one-third of the officers holding posts could not be spared for military duty even in the event of an emergency so grave as to require a general mobilisation of the army in India to the extent of about one-third. Therefore, the officers in civil employment do not form any part of the real war reserve and there would be no military objections to the transfer to independent practitioners of the civil appointments held by them.

3. We have accordingly to consider whether there are objections on other grounds to such a transfer. The posts referred to include certain administrative offices which must continue to be held by senior members of the Indian Medical Service. They also include some of the more important of the civil surgeoncies, superintendentships of Lunatic Asylums, appointments in the Assay Department, the Chemical Analyser's Department and the Bacteriological Department and about half the professional appointments in the various medical colleges. With regard to the last mentioned appointments it has been urged that any large reduction in the number of such posts, reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service, would seriously diminish the attractiveness of that service and produce deterioration in the quality of the candidates. We admit that this argument would have considerable force if it were contemplated to deprive the Indian Medical Service of the full number of these appointments at one stroke ; but there is no possibility of qualified candidates being forthcoming at present for more than a very small proportion of them, and we do not anticipate that the exclusion of these few posts will have any appreciable effect upon recruitment. By the time that a larger number of qualified candidates is forthcoming, it is probable that the number of medical school and professorial chairs will also have increased, and there will therefore be no difficulty in retaining for the Indian Medical Service a proportion of the prize appointments sufficient to maintain its attractiveness.

4. The attainment of the object which your Lordship and ourselves alike have in view depends then upon the possibility of finding in this country medical practitioners qualified to hold the appointments which could be thrown open to them. There would undoubtedly be no difficulty in securing the services of private practitioners who are qualified to fill the important civil surgeoncies, but unfortunately these are just the appointments in which the War Reserve officers of the Indian Medical Service can most suitably be employed and the transfer of these surgeoncies from that service might therefore cause some embarrassment and lead to increased expenditure. For the more important appointments of Civil Surgeon, the Bacteriological and other special posts and the professorial chairs, very few qualified candidates could at present be found. It is in our opinion of the highest importance and essential to the growth of a really efficient independent medical profession that the present high character of the instruction given in the medical colleges in India should be maintained unimpaired. Any diminution of efficiency in that direction would go far to defeat the object in view and would more certainly retard the more general employment of independent practitioners. Subject, however, to this essential condition of efficiency, we are quite willing to appoint such practitioners to professorial posts whenever fully qualified candidates are forthcoming, and we shall also be prepared to appoint qualified medical gentlemen outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service to other posts which are not required for the employment of the War Reserve of medical officers.

5. We desire to impress upon your Lordship the excellent work which has been and is being done by the medical schools in India. A majority of the students who pass through those do already take to private practice and in this way an independent medical profession is gradually being created. The general average of attainments of these men is not, it is true, equal to that of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, but each generation of students is better than its predecessors, and provided nothing is done to lower in any way the standard of instruction given in the medical colleges, there is every reason to hope that this progressive improvement will be maintained.

6. Your Lordship will observe that in the preceding paragraphs we have considered the question only with reference to the general medical profession in India. We have done so because we consider that it is an essential condition of the introduction of any scheme for the gradual opening of civil medical appointments, now reserved for the Indian Medical Service, to the general medical profession that qualified candidates should be available among the natives of this country or the domiciled community. The appointment of English medical men recruited in England would lead to serious practical difficulties as these gentlemen would require leave to England in the same way as members of the Indian Medical Service, and if we did not form a leave reserve of men similarly recruited, we should find ourselves in an embarrassing position when they were granted leave. Further, to recruit medical practitioners in England and form a leave reserve would in effect be to create a second medical service which would doubtless put forward claims to be treated in precisely the same way as the Indian Medical Service and which would do nothing to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in this country. If European medical officers are required for any particular appointment or class of appointments, they can, in our opinion, most advantageously be supplied by the Indian Medical Service. We desire to remark incidentally that we anticipate that difficulties may arise from the appointment of independent medical practitioners to particular posts of civil surgeoncies. The multiplicity of gratuitous services which are demanded of Civil Surgeons, it is quite possible that if private practitioners are appointed patients entitled to such services may not infrequently complain of neglect. At present it is comparatively easy to deal with such complaints, but when the Civil Surgeon is not a member of a particular service and so liable to transfer, but an independent practitioner permanently resident in the station, it will be difficult, if the complaints prove to be well founded, to provide any adequate remedy, short of his removal from office and his replacement either by another independent practitioner, if one is available, or by an officer of the Indian Medical Service. These difficulties, however, are not, we believe, insuperable, and they will lead to diminish with the increase in the number of practitioners who are qualified to hold such appointments and anxious to obtain them.

In conclusion, we desire to revert to the considerations which, in our opinion, must govern any advance in the direction indicated in your Lordship's despatch, viz.,

(1) That the advance should be very gradual and tentative and in the main though not exclusively from the bottom.

(2) That it should be made only as really qualified candidates become available in India.

(3) That nothing should be done to lower the efficiency of the medical schools and their hospitals.

(4) That a sufficient number of civil appointments be reserved to provide for the economical employment of the War Reserve of the Indian Medical Service. And

(5) That in determining what these appointments should be the necessity of maintaining the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service should be borne in mind.

When your Lordship has placed us in possession of your views upon our proposals we should address local Governments upon the whole subject and in due course communicate to you the result of our further consideration of the points discussed with them.

DR. ABDUL GHANI.

Still Confined at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Information which has reached the Afghan Agency at Simla does not confirm the alarmist rumours which have found publication as to the fate of Dr. Abdul Ghani at Kabul. Dr. Ghani is believed to be in confinement, but that is all.

THE POONA COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MAY 21.

Brigadier-General Swanne, C. B., has taken over the temporary command of the Poona Division from Major-General Alderson, who, with Mrs. Alderson, proceeds home on six months' leave by next mail.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. MACMAHON, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, has been given privilege leave for three months from the 3rd June. Lieut.-Col. Q. Archer will officiate for him.

JAIN CONFERENCE AT POONA.

Arrival of President.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

This morning the railway station presented a very uncommon scene. Shett Nathanalji Gulacha, State Treasurer of Gwalior and President of the Jain Conference, and Shett Bhikubhai Mulchand, General Secretary of the Conference, arrived via Bombay; and nearly four thousand Jains were on the platform and in the station to receive them. The congestion on the station itself could be readily imagined and the Railway Police had no little difficulty in keeping passengers clear. There never hitherto had a Jain Conference been taking place here, and to find thousands of Guzeratis, who are Jains, and thousands of Marwaris, who are also Jains, assembled in one spot naturally suggested the query, "What's the meaning of it all?" Delegates had previously turned up from different parts of India, principally from Gujerat and Marwar. Among the crowd were about four hundred uniformed Jain volunteers wearing a variegated and picturesque head gear, scarlet sashes and medals. Their sashes bore an inscription in Guzerati relative to the Conference and a large proportion of them had their breasts emblazoned with medals bearing imprints of Shivaji, Tilak and Lala Lajput Rai. They were for most part young fellows with intelligent faces and remarkably voluble in English. They acted as carriers for the delegates who arrived by different trains and they did their work with a cheerfulness and activity which might have put the most zealous railway porter to the blush.

The President of the Conference on arrival was met by the Conference Reception Committee, who comprised the pillars of Marwari interests in Bombay, Poona and Guzerat. He and his colleague, the General Secretary, were profusely garlanded the moment they alighted and were subsequently conducted to a chariot drawn by four horses standing in the station yard. They were then driven off to the city. Three Swadeshi bands played the enormous but undemonstrative procession to that quarter. The procession was escorted by a body of the City Police under Inspector King. It passed through some of the principal thoroughfares under triumphal arches and banners stretched across from house to house till eventually it halted at the house of a prominent Jain jeweller, where the President will reside during the Conference.

The Conference begins to-morrow in a monster pandal elaborately designed to accommodate about six thousand people.

FUNERAL OF SAYAD QAMAR-UD-DIN.

Messages of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

The funeral of the late Khan Bahadur Faquir Sayad Qamar-ud-din, C.I.E., took place at 8 a.m. on Thursday last. It was attended by a large number of Indian residents.

The Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab wires to Khan Sahib Faquir Sayad Zafar-ud-din, Deputy Superintendent, Railway Police, the elder son of the late Faqir Sahib, as follows :—"His Honour wishes me to express his sincere sympathy with you at your father's death and his deep personal regret at the loss of an old and valued friend."

The Commissioner, Lahore Division, wires as follows from Dalhousie :—"I regret to hear of the death of your respected father, Sayad Qamar-ud-din, whose loss will be much felt. I would have certainly attended the funeral had I been in Lahore."

ALLEGED THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

Merchant Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

K. R. Venkatasawmy Naidu, said to be a petty merchant and commission agent, was arrested by the Madras Police last night, at Georgetown on a charge of theft of diamonds valued at Rs.14,000, the property of Mr. Menaschi, a diamond merchant of Bombay. The complainant came to Madras and identified the accused in the presence of Inspector Hassen of the Bombay Police. Accused was taken into custody and produced before the Commissioner of Police this afternoon for the purpose, remand being obtained for his being taken to Bombay.

THE KOTAPAKONDA RIOTS.

Magisterial Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

In the hearing of the Kotapakonda riot case, the Magistrate has examined a hundred witnesses altogether, although the prosecution dispensed with a number of witnesses. The case stands adjourned for further enquiry to the 31st instant, when the examination of the remaining twenty-four witnesses will be proceeded with.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Trade Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 21.

In the matter of the memorial of the Rangoon Trades' Association for representation on the Legislative Council, the Government of India have replied that they agree with the Lieutenant-Governor, that it is not possible to arrange for representation of the Association until the Council is enlarged.

THE Shaopur extension of the Gwalior-Shabulgarh Railway is ready for inspection and will probably be opened for public traffic early in June.

SPRING AND ITS FASHIONS.

Parks and Pastimes.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

WITH a determination to see more of the wonderful work of Spring than is to be found in London streets, I set off to walk across the Park to my dressmaker's. I will not specify in which direction I went, west or east, north or south, for that might give the show away, and tell too much of what after all was not the subject that really occupied my thoughts. However I started, intending to beguile the length of the way by taking in and revelling in every symptom of the breaking out of Spring in tree and shrub and among the flowering bulbs with which the borders in garden and park are filled to repletion. Daffodils, narcissi, tulips and hyacinths are accumulated in great crowds. The last named are set in most unpoetic order, purple in one mass, the pink ones in another, solid white phalanxes further on, blue rigidly alone, and so on, not suggesting the graceful idea of Omar Khayyam,

"That every hyacinth the garden wears
Dropt in its lap from some once lovely head."

But his were not fat double hyacinthine locks, assuredly. And the County Council even in these progressive days of heavy rates cannot afford to entertain as gardener an inspired dreamer. We must be content with the trained horticulturist who declines to slavishly copy nature and mix his colours in her lawless fashion. The sturdy tulips drew the eye, opening their double and single valves in proper sequence, the white all agape already, the pink following in tender shades, the bold yellow and red challenging the sun to make them more gay. Overhead the double almond blossoms white and pink, each flower almost as big and as multiple in its petals as a ballsteward's official rosette—such is the march of floral science—and above them again the tender green of the elms, thorns, horse chesnuts and limes, the first to feel the breath of spring, breaking out on every twig and throwing over the park the most elegant of green veils. Too soon the summer will shake out these timid buds, until they clothe the trees with dense leafage and cast a deep shade where now is only a shadow-dappled light.

As I wended my way, savouring all the tokens of the late spring and thinking it quite worth the long wait we had for it this year, I met a stout, fine, well-fringed bumble bee whose real business I had always believed could only be carried on in summer. But here, this robust early specimen was working away, seeking either for his nest or a place to locate it, amid the fresh green tussocks of new grass strewn with some of last year's brown leaves. It was fascinating to watch his bootless gyrations. Round and round he flew, examining with evidently critical eye each spot, almost, but not quite alighting when a likely hummock of leaves tempted him, then with a twist off he went, to hover again, time after time, as if he had at last got the very thing he was looking for. I could not help but admire the energy and perseverance which this insect, clearly sent into the world before his time, exhibited in his search for a dwelling, all the while that he was utterly flabbergasted by the curious and unadaptable character of his surroundings. He was as busy as the most punctual of bees and I felt horribly tempted to waste my time seeing the fellow through his house-hunting difficulty, but just the very little knowledge of his tribe that I possess kept me from rashly vowing to wait for his decision. The distraction was, I confess, not unwelcome, for my modiste had dangled the prospect of an exquisitely designed stole—the fashion of the moment and of many moments to come in shoulder draperies—as the aim of my journey. And my economic conscience trembled lest she should induce me against my will, or anyhow against the interests of the slender balance in my purse, to burden myself with this garment, however becoming. So that any delay on the road was welcome, and I watched my roving bee with a double satisfaction, as a lesson in natural history and a pleasant deferring of a bad quarter of an hour. But the black and orange fellow was just as undecided as I was. He went on skimming the ground much as the War Office aeroplane did, and probably still does at Farnham, only for a much longer time and without the smallest hitch or injury to his wings. I located him over and over again in different descents but he rose up every time. After a good half hour or more spent by him in this most fruitless search for a summer residence, I gave him up partly because I was as sure as possible that he would never come to a decision this side of midsummer, and sundown, when he would be obliged to stop work for the day, was still three hours off, and partly because I was becoming an object of scrutiny to passers-by who saw me moving slowly in a circle, but never saw the bee or evidently thought I harboured one in what I flattered myself was a very becoming bonnet. I therefore thought it best to abandon my humble friend to his foolish search and moved on to face my own ticklish engagement, looking for other natural phenomena on the way. I reject the explanation of a person to whom I related the bee's behaviour and who said: "Why, the poor insect had drunk too deep of the nectar of your hyacinths and the other admirable spring blossoms and could not find his house which was there right enough, you may be sure," as a libel on the sobriety of my bee and bees in general.

Further on the sheep were greedily nibbling the new grass of the Park. One, whiter than the rest who possibly had more innocence and less experience of Spring than her smoky-fleeced companions, sprang flightily into the air trying to reach the tempting green twigs of the trees above her silly head. She never caught one, poor thing, for no doubt the park-keepers see to it that the branches do no more than tantalise the sheep that only contract to browse on the grass. Leave to eat the fresh foliage is not in the bond.

The new disposition of the hoary Marble Arch and the noble approaches to it and the Park stand out gallantly now that winter is past and the trees begin to throw all into relief. The improvement is vast and manifest, the Arch being now the distinct historical feature it was meant to be, not a utilitarian gate to the Park. Whether the moral effect of this tardy respect for a national monument, or the contemplation of nature's sublime efforts even in the trammeled precincts of Hyde Park gave me strength in my interview over the stole, I know not, but I resisted, feeling that to sacrifice peace of mind and the stability of my balance at the bank would be utterly foolish even with the added grace of the latest and most becoming finishing touch to a modest toilette, and I returned to my base by the happy medium of the Tube as light-hearted as the bee I had been watching, but far less puzzled than he. I had bravely uttered a decided "No" to my temptress.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, MAY 7. PARIS, MAY 8.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, after their meeting with the King and Queen of Italy at Bais on Thursday, proceeded to Naples, and on Monday visited Pompeii. The King left on Tuesday by train for Paris, whence he proceeds to London to-morrow.

ART.—The Royal Academy's exhibition opened on Monday. The Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, and Lord Curzon were among the speakers at the banquet last week.—The Prime Minister presided over Wednesday at the dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.—The Duke of Norfork has sold Holbein's "Duchess of Milan" for £61,000, and it is suggested that it should be bought for the nation. The Government, if there is a strong public desire for its acquisition, is for the National Gallery, offers to contribute £10,000 of the £70,000 required.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury met on Tuesday. The Upper House on Wednesday passed a resolution against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Bishops of Birmingham and Hereford dissenting. The Lower House has been considering the proposed revision of the rubrics.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York presided at meetings of the S.P.G. last week. The Church Missionary Society had two large meetings on Tuesday, following similar meetings of the Western Missionary Society on Monday. At the Church Association's meeting the proposal to allow special vestments at Holy Communion was strongly condemned. The Presbyterian Church of England opened its synod in London on Monday. The Bible Society had its meeting on Wednesday. About 100 Roman Catholics went on a pilgrimage to Bruges on Saturday.

Elections.—At Cork Mr. M. Healy succeeds Mr. W. O'Brien, defeating the League's candidate by 1,159.—At Sheffield on Tuesday the Labour candidate won a Liberal seat, the official Unionist candidate coming second.—At Stratford-on-Avon Mr. Foster (U.) captured the seat, with 5,374 votes against 2,747 for Mr. Martin (L.) and 479 for Captain Kincaid-Smith.

Ireland.—The Royal Commission on the Poor Law makes recommendations similar to those in the English report. "An Englishman's Home" was produced on Monday at a Dublin theatre, but the police had to be called in to stop the uproar in the gallery.

Law.—The High Court has refused to upset a decision of the Oxford magistrates that the holder of a wine licence from the corporation can sell British-made wine without an Excise licence.—Mr. Justice Warrington has decided that a bequest of £3,300 left for the "Protestant Church Bible Society"—there being no society thus named—is to be administered according to its general intention.—The brothers Rubens have been refused leave to appeal against their conviction for murder.

London.—An East London historical pageant was presented on Tuesday at the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

Mr. John Burns, at a dinner given to German Labour leaders now visiting this country, expressed the view that we should never see at a great war involving France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia.

Music and Drama—Mme. Tetrazzini has been singing at Covent Garden in "La Traviata" and "Lucia di Lammermoor."—The Stage Society has produced "What the Public Wants," another "Newspaper King" play : and "One of the Best" has been revived at the Aldwych Theatre.

Naval and Military.—Mr. Haldane, in a speech on Saturday, set forth his theory of strategy, and said that the Territorial Army now had 87 per cent of its establishment.

Oxford University.—The Hebdomadal Council approved most of Lord Curzon's suggestions for reform.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Onslow called attention to the Board of Education's circular on the increase of the staff of teachers. On Tuesday the Commons' amendments to the Indian Councils Bill were accepted with some modification.—Mr. Lloyd-George on Thursday introduced his Budget. The deficit is met chiefly by fresh taxation on liquor, tobacco, and motor-cars, by increased death duties and income-tax, and by taking £3,000,000 from the Sinking Fund. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Buxton, Mr. J. Redmond, and Mr. Churchill took part in the Budget debate on Monday ; the Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday; and the Prime Minister on Wednesday, when the closure was enforced and the tea duty was carried by 332 to 179.—The Budget has already raised the price of spirits and tobacco.—The Speaker is reopening the galleries of the House, but only members' relations will be admitted to the Ladies' Gallery.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.—The trustees held their annual meeting at Stratford-on-Avon on Wednesday. It was stated that during the year nearly 39,000 visitors had paid for admission to the birthplace.

Sport.—Mr. L. Neumann's Electra beat the King's Princesse de Galles in the One Thousand Guineas last week at Newmarket. Mr. L. Rothschild's Santo Strato has won the Chester Cup.—The Football League Championship Competition ended last week, with Newcastle United at the head of the list. Northampton is first in the Southern League.—The first-class cricket season opened this week. Surrey has beaten Northamptonshire by 108 runs and Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 127.—The London polo season has opened, and on Wednesday a Roehampton four beat a team from Argentina. The American Polo Association has challenged England for the International Cup. Mr. A. W. Gore has lost the Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championship to Mr. J. C. Ritchie.—At golf, Braid beat Taylor on Monday, and on Tuesday H. Vardon beat Ray.—T. E. Hammond walked from Westminster to Brighton, 52½ miles, in the record time of 8hrs. 18min. 13sec. on Saturday.

Weather.—London has again been enjoying a good deal of sunshine, without much warmth.

Woman Suffrage.—The International Congress in London ended on Saturday.—A meeting at which Mr. Birrell spoke was interrupted by a woman, who had concealed herself in an organ.

THE EMPIRE.

The Self-Governing Colonies have been invited by the Imperial Government to a conference in London on defence.

Australia.—The Federal Government contemplates spending £10,000 a year on the education of military officers.—Mr. Deakin considers that the Commonwealth should only impose a land tax if the States do not.

Canada.—Lord Grey will complete his full period of six years as Governor-General.—A coal famine has been threatened in the west owing to the miners' strike.

Newfoundland.—The ex-Premier, attempting to land for a political meeting at Western Bay, was knocked overboard by his opponents.

New Zealand.—The Government proposes that the cost of the "Dreadnought" to be presented to the Imperial Navy shall be paid by the present generation.

South Africa.—The National Convention on Union has reassembled at Bloemfontein. The chief issue before it is the Cape Parliament's demand for a reconsideration of the basis of representation. The Transvaal does not support this demand.—Lord Selborne will probably come to England in July in connection with the question of Union.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff is still under discussion in the Senate, and it is hinted that, failing a genuine revision, the President may veto any tariff Bill that is passed.

Japanese Cruisers have had a cordial welcome at San Francisco.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Delegations are to be asked to vote supplementary estimates, exceeding £21,000,000.

Argentina.—There was a fatal collision between the police and demonstrators at the capital on Labour Day.

Brazil.—The President, in his message to Congress on Monday, said that immigration had increased 40 per cent. during the year, and railway construction was being pushed forward in all directions.

China.—News has been received of the murder of two German travellers near Wei-hai.

France.—There is still considerable unrest among a section of the postal employees, many of whom have been suspended.—A terrorist is charged in Paris, on his own confession, with political murders

in Russia, and also with an attempt on the life of Count Witte.—The Parliamentary Commission on the Navy has been visiting the northern ports.

Germany.—The Finance Committee of the Reichstag has rejected several taxation proposals and the situation is described as painfully serious.—The Emperor is to visit the King of Italy at Brindisi.

Holland.—The birth of a daughter to Queen Wilhelmina has caused great rejoicings.

Morocco.—The Casablanca arbitration is in progress at the Hague.

Persia.—The Shah, yielding to the Anglo-Russian pressure for reform, has accorded a Constitution to the people, and the elections will be completed by July 19.—Nationalists from Resht on Tuesday attacked the garrison of Karvin, of whom 20 were killed and 100 surrendered. A Russian force is now at Tabriz.

Spain.—The Budget for the next year shows an estimated surplus of £1,675,000.

Turkey.—Tewfik Pasha and his Ministry resigned on Wednesday, and the Sultan appointed Hilmi Pasha Grand Vizier.—Thirteen leading mutineers were hanged on Monday at Constantinople.—The deposed Sultan is in custody at Salonika.—The treasure thus far inventoried at Yildiz Kiosk amounts to £T100,000. It is expected that the total will be over a million sterling, which will be claimed on behalf of the nation by the Ministry of Finance.

Aeronautics.—The Wright Brothers have been spending a few days in London on their way to America. The Aeronautical Society entertained them at dinner on Monday and presented them with its gold medal.—Aeroplane experiments have been made in Scotland with official co-operation.—The new Army dirigible balloon was tested, for lifting power, on Tuesday.—The Army aeroplane made some short flights on Monday night.—The Government has appointed a committee on aerial navigation.

Obituary.—Dr. Marshall, Moderator of the Church of Scotland; Principal Marshall Lang, of Aberdeen University; Professor D. W. Marks, senior minister of the West London Synagogue; Major-General Sir W. N. Maiklejohn; the Rev. Sir L. Palmer; Mr. J. W. Welsford, mathematician and tariff reformer; Mr. Frank Dillon, artist; Dr A. Jannaris, a distinguished Cretan; Baron von Mitnacht; the German Archbishop of Munich.—"Times."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

The Advisory Committee.

The India Office has issued the following official announcement of the establishment of a Bureau for the supply of information to Indian students in London, the construction of an Advisory Committee and the appointment of Mr. W. Arnold as Educational Advisers to Indian Students.

It has in the past been brought frequently to the notice of the Secretary of State for India that a large proportion of the Indian students who arrive in this country experience difficulties on arriving by reason of their lack of information as to educational facilities and social conditions in this country, and he has for some time had under consideration the possibility of rendering available for their use information and advice of the kind required. With this end in view the Secretary of State, after consulting the Government of India, has decided on the one hand to establish a Bureau for the supply of information, and on the other to constitute a Standing Committee for general advisory purposes. The Bureau and the Committee will work in close relation with one another, and the head of the Bureau, who will be called the Educational Adviser to Indian students, will also act as Secretary to the Advisory Committee.

The functions of the Bureau will be to answer inquiries in regard to educational facilities, to keep a list of lodgings and boarding houses suitable for Indian students and of private families willing to receive them as paying guests, to furnish students with references, to bring to the notice of the Advisory Committee any cases in which the regulation of educational institutions bears hardly on Indian students, and generally to give all possible assistance either to students themselves or to their parents in India. The Bureau will be in close touch with the Board of Education, with correspondents at the leading Universities, and with local committees which the Government of India propose to constitute at the University centres in India.

The Advisory Committee will be available for consultation either by students or their parents, or by the Educational Adviser, or by the Secretary of State, and will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State any matter in regard to which it may desire to suggest action on his part for improving the position of Indian students. It will stand, as far as possible, in "loco parentis" to students whose parents are unable themselves to supervise their education, and, in particular, its members will be ready to assist students on the social side; it is hoped that they may be able to do much towards removing any feeling of friendlessness and towards providing for young Indians social opportunities which have hitherto in many cases not been open to them.

The following gentlemen have accepted Lord Morley's invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee, of which Lord Amptbill has consented to act as chairman:—

Mr. Saiyid Ameer Ali, C.I.E.
Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Pandit Bhagwandin Dube, Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. Kamruddin Latif.
Mr. Theodore Morison, Member of the Council of India.
Mr. N. P. Sinha, Indian Medical Service, retired.
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State.

The appointment of Educational Adviser to Indian Students has been accepted by Mr. T. W. Arnold, formerly of the Indian Educational Service, who has relinquished his post as Assistant Librarian at the India Office for the purpose. Mr. Arnold has taken up his duties, and the Bureau of Information is temporarily located at the India Office until suitable premises can be obtained elsewhere.

"MOTHERS' DAY."

Festival of the White Carnation.

New York, May 7.

Members of women's clubs throughout the country, to the number of more than a million, are completing preparations for the national celebration of Sunday as "Mothers' Day."

The festival will be symbolised by the wearing of a white carnation. To-day caravans laden with the blooms are moving into New York, Chicago, and other big cities in readiness for Sunday. The flower shops are already filled with carnations, and leading florists tell me they expect the sales to be greater even than those of lilies at Easter time.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic whose muster-roll exceeds a quarter of million will all wear carnations on Sunday, and march to church to pay homage to the memory of their mothers. The festival will be celebrated differently in various parts of the country. In South Dakota May 9 is officially declared a State holiday, and in Chicago it will be a municipal holiday. A circular has been sent to every clergyman in the country enjoining him to choose such a tax preferably from the last chapter of Proverbs that sermons on the virtues and duties of motherhood may be preached from every pulpit.

The idea of "Mothers' Day" originated in the West, and the celebrations there will be far more elaborate than in the East, but at the annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York to-day a resolution was passed pledging all members to observe the festival.

It was the only subject on which the Federation agreed.

"Would to heaven," cried one lady orator, "that more of us were mothers. We should then have something else to think about than dress and spite."

Five hundred of the best-dressed women in New York unanimously applauded this sentiment.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEAR EAST.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Saturday, May 1.—The following Cabinet was on April 30 provisionally selected:—

Minister of War.—Salih Pasha.
Minister of Marine.—Arif Hikmet Pasha.
Minister of the Interior.—Talaat Bey, Vice-President of the Chamber and Deputy for Constantinople.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Hakki Bey, now Ambassador in Rome.
Minister of Public Works.—Haladjian Effendi, Deputy for Constantinople.
Minister of Finance.—Djavid Bey, Deputy for Salonika.
Minister of Education.—Djahid Bey, Deputy for Constantinople.
Minister of Justice.—Harri Bey, Deputy for Nigdeh, near Kaisarieh.
Minister of Evkaf.—Hamada Pasha.
Minister of Mines.—Aristidi Pasha, Deputy for Constantinople.

Subsequently Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, definitely completed the reconstruction of his Cabinet as follows:—

Minister of the Interior.—Ferid Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier.
Minister of Finance.—Rifaat Bey.
Minister of Marine.—General Riza Pasha.
Minister of War.—Salih Pasha.

The Court-martial passed nine death sentences, and it is not expected that the total number condemned to the extreme penalty will exceed thirty.

The first Selamlik of the new reign took place yesterday. The ceremony was marked by extreme simplicity. No great enthusiasm for the Sultan was displayed by the crowd.

The German Government presented its congratulations to Mahomed V. on his accession.

AN IMPERIAL HATT.

Monday, May 3.—The following is the text of an imperial Hatt issued on May 2:—

To my illustrious Vizier Tewfik Pasha:—

"My brother the Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan has been, for reasons known to all, deprived of power by a "fetva" of the representative of the Sacred Law and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the nation based upon the unanimous expression of the national will. By the will of the Eternal, who is above all monarchs, I have been raised to the Throne of my ancestors in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution and the unanimous wish of the whole Ottoman people.

"Your prudence and patriotism lead me to confer on you again the Grand Vizierate, as I entrust the Sheikh-ul-Islamate to the hands of Zia-ed-Din Effendi. At the same time I confirm the actual Ministers, whose names you will submit to me in accordance with the prescriptions of the Constitution, and the other functionaries of the Government in their appointments. The aim of my Government will always be to guarantee liberty, equality, and justice to all my subjects, and to apply the Sheriat law and the codes of the State in their entirety, in order that the foundations of the Empire may be strengthened. I have a firm assurance that my Ministers, trusting in God's help and aided by the prescriptions of the Constitution, will join with the representatives of the nation in supporting my efforts. The Constitution gives us guarantees of success.

"My first duty being to suppress the disorders which have broken out in different provinces of the Empire and aroused my deepest regret, and to bring about the disappearance of discord among the different elements of the population, I propose to take efficacious measures which ishall be found necessary to bring these troubles to an end once for all, and to cause the different nationalities of the Empire to live in concord, as befits children of the same fatherland, so that all may enjoy the benefit of liberty, equality, and justice.

"Further, it is my desire to improve the condition of the land and sea forces, to improve the administration of justice and finance, and to supply the provinces with schools. Legislation with regard to commerce, agriculture, public works and industries will be energetically improved in accordance with the progress of our age and in a manner suitable to the needs of the nation. The treaties concluded with the Powers are confirmed by us and will be conscientiously observed. The good and friendly relations between our Empire and other States will be confirmed and strengthened.

"Such is my sincere intention. God grant success to my endeavours. Amen."

Ferid Pasha's appointment has caused considerable discussion. Opponents of the ex-Grand Vizier hold that his record especially during the last year of his tenure of office is not of a character to inspire confidence in the nation while his partisans, of whom there are many, assert that no Minister was a free agent under the Hamidian despotism, and express confidence that his qualities of courage and decision will henceforth be turned to better uses than in the past.

Tuesday, May 4.—The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople says the position of the Government is still very obscure. The general impression continues to be that Tewfik Pasha's new Cabinet will fail to obtain a vote of confidence and will resign, and that Hilmi Pasha will then be called upon to from a Ministry.

Mahmoud Shevket Pasha yesterday issued a formal "communique," insisting on the army's entire independence of any political party, and stating that any officers who continue to be members of any political organisation will be dismissed from the army; but the sincerity of this declaration is doubted.

In a discussion yesterday in the Chamber on the revision of the Constitution, some Christian Deputies protested against the retention of the Article declaring Islam to be the State religion of the Empire.

Thirteen of the leaders of the recent mutiny were hanged early yesterday morning in three prominent places in Constantinople. Of the culprits twelve belonged to the 4th battalion of Chasseurs, and the thirteenth was a major on the Retired List.

Wednesday, May 5.—The Cabinet offered its resignation yesterday, but, though Tewfik Pasha is known to be very anxious to retire, says the correspondent of the "Times," and several Ministers did not appear at the Porte, it is believed that the strong pressure brought to bear in many quarters may induce the Cabinet to remain till Monday (May 10), when the ceremony of investiture is expected to take place. The report that Sami Pasha, who was Minister of Police at the time of the recent military outbreak has been rainstated, appears to be true to this extent, that the ex-Minister returned to the Ministry yesterday, but after a couple of hours made way for Ali Pasha, who has occupied the post during the last fortnight.

In the Chamber yesterday a communication was read by the Grand Vizier announcing that the Sultan had renounced £T.5,000 or twenty per cent. of his monthly civil list. The Sultan's action was warmly applauded.

ANOTHER NEW MINISTRY.

Thursday, May 6.—Constantinople, May 5. "Times".—Although it was expected that Tewfik Pasha's Cabinet would remain in office until at least Monday, his Majesty, acting, it is believed, on the advice of members of the Government, suddenly decided to-day to accept its resignation. At three o'clock this afternoon an Imperial Hatt was read at the Porte appointing Hilmi Pasha Grand Vizier and Sahib Mollah Sheikh-ul-Islam. The following are the other members of the Cabinet.

Ferid Pasha, Minister of the Interior.
Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Raif Pasha, President of the Council of State.
Rifaat Bey, Minister of Finance.
Arif Hikmet Pasha, Minister of Marine.
Salih Pasha, Minister of War.
Gabriel Effendi, Minister of Public Works.
Naib Bey, Deputy for Sinope, Minister of Education.
Hamada Pasha, Minister of Evkaf.
Aristidi Pasha, Minister of Mines and Forests.

The Post of Minister of Justice has been offered to Hakki Bey, Ambassador in Rome, but his reply is not yet known. Ali Pasha is Minister of Police without portfolio.

Later.—There appears to be some doubt whether Raif Pasha has accepted the Presidency of the Council of State, which, according to the latest news, has been offered to Reshid Akif Bey, who gained considerable reputation as Vali of Sivas.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE NEW SULTAN.

Berlin, May 5 (Reuter).—Replying to a telegram from the German Emperor, conveying his congratulations on the accession of the new Sultan and his sincerest wishes for the Turkish Government and the fortune of the Ottoman people, Mahomed V. has telegraphed his sincerest thanks for the Emperor's noble sentiments, declaring that he will pray to Heaven for the fortunate rule of his Majesty and the welfare of the German people.

Constantinople, May 6 (Times).—The new Cabinet is on the whole well received. Its constitution is generally regarded as showing that an attempt has been made to satisfy the desires of the different section of the Committee of Union and Progress, each of which had its own nominee for the Grand Vizierate. Hilmi Pasha obtained the majority of the voices, but the supporters of Farid Pasha and Hakki Bey could find consolation in the offer of important portfolios to their candidates. An appointment which is widely approved is that of Sahib Mollah. The new Sheikh-ul-Islam commands very general respect and liking, and the disfavour with which he was regarded by the Palace during the last years of Abdul Hamid's reign bears testimony to the liberalism of his opinions. Reshid Akif has decided to decline the Presidency of the Council of State, which has been accepted by Raif Pasha.

Constantinople, May 6 (Reuter).—Nedjib Melhameh, who was accused of torturing Armenians on the occasion of the bomb outrage at Yildiz Kiosk in July, 1905, has been condemned, after a protracted trial, to one year's imprisonment less nine months, the term during which he has been in custody.

Tewfik Pasha, the late Grand Vizier, will now take up the post of Ambassador in London.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Moderate Exhibition at Burlington.

If the quality of this year's exhibition depended upon the presence of "outstanding" pieces of great mark, the Academy would have to be accounted more or less a failure. There is no canvas which will need a railing round it to protect it from the crowd, and there is scarcely a picture which asserts the specially surprising advance of any painter already acknowledged to be in the first rank. The visitor will, however, take pleasure in such pictures as Keith Henderson's "Us"—three modern children, quite attractive, quite individual, admirably satisfied with themselves and with each other, established and at home to the world, grouped on a Turkey carpet; Mr. Spencer Watson's distinguished transcript of the character and beauty of a seated lady, "Miss Boyd"; Mr. Stanhope Forbes's "February Sunshine"—a bit of landscape, with the rustic figure, in which an artist whose handling has not seldom lacked charm, and whose vision has lacked poetry, endows the English country with a living light and air, comparable for one with that atmosphere Mr. La Thangue discovers on Ligurian hills and in Provencal gardens: And the visitor sees the softer illumination in Mr. Wetherbee's "A Pastoral"; sees character in Mr. Aiken's matter of fact portrait of "Charles Stewart, Esq."; sees breadth and brushwork, and a masculine theme treated in masculine way, in Mr. Bertram Priestman's "Valley of the Wharfe"; sees, not Nature, indeed, unless it be a little Human Nature, but in any case a "parti pris" dexterously and ingeniously followed, in Mr. Hornel's canvas of "The Chase;" sees Mr. Byam Shaw in two phases—in one of them, "The New Voice, setting forth in fine line a not unimpressive allegory, and in the other, Rude Boreas, healthily enjoying the modern watering-place the wind upon the pier.

But it is in portraiture that are attained the fullest share of artistically interesting successes. Here is Mr. Sargent; here is Sir William Orchardson.

"A hand, an eye
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a History
By a Worse painter made."

That was an utterance of Donne's. Sir William Orchardson shall stand for Hilliard. The "worse painter"—well, he shall be nameless—his names are too many. And what Sir William Orchardson has "drawn" this year, and painted with a touch so light, a modelling so extraodinarily sure, yet of the utmost delicacy, the utmost manual slightness, the most pronounced and learned economy of means, are two portraits. That of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta—a man of middle-age, clean-shaven, greyish blonde—is one of a line of performances that will arouse some interest on a long wall of the Third Gallery.

But that to which an even greater merit attaches is the portrait of a lady "d'un certain age"—not youthful, that is to say, and apparently of marked character. This is "Mrs. Moss-Cockle," in evening dress; white fur wrapped about her shoulders and arms and at her throat, one noble emerald. The performance is a triumph of artistry; and evidence that this veteran master of delicate effect has no where lost his cunning.

Mr. Sargent has rarely been less "sensational" not often has he been more uniformly satisfying; never freer from audacity, not to say indiscretion. The face and figure of a lady, light, slight, blonde, with a sugestion of the gaiety of youth, meets us in "Mrs. Astor." Of great character, of an age very advanced, of physical capacity and intellectual interest firmly maintained in presence of the gathered years, Lord Wemyss stands, in Sargent's full-length portrait, a personality indeed. Then there is a decorative design called "Israel and the Law," as to which one is not inclined to withdraw the word "satisfactory," even though the precise meaning of whatever symbolism may be here is hidden. For what is not hidden is at least Mr. Sargent's power of making a composition with proper regard to architectural surroundings and decorative effect. The group has unity, and there is beauty in the colouring of salmon pink, pale gold, and pale blue with gold running through it. Unconsciously, perhaps, a certain pre-occupation of his mind with problems of decoration—consequent upon these labours—may have led Mr. Sargent to make much more decorative than usual—to make even frieze-like in its quiet dignity—his quite delightful piece called "Cashmere," in which a procession of seven young olive-tinted girls fills a long canvas. They are arranged in greys and whites. They move with subtle, flexible grace against a background not so completely realising as reticently indicating a pale green bank.

The President of the Academy—of whom, by-the-by, there is a pleasant, intimate little portrait by his kinsman by marriage, Sir Philip Burne Jones)—an unusually favourable example—himself pleases best by one very important, surely entirely satisfactory, performance in Portraiture. And that is the portrait of the Secretary of the Dilettante Society—Mr. E. H. Pember, K.C.—standing at a spread board; wine and fruit and fine glass are before him, and it is the moment for after-dinner oratory, or, to say the least of it, for after-dinner statement. Fortunate in his model, Sir Edward Poynter has not relied alone upon a living presence of character, as it would seem peculiarly refined. In the choice of the moment, and of the spread board—exquisite and Still Life dealt with equal effect—Sir Edward has known how to make a portrait eminently yet never obtrusively pictorial. It is a picture to live with.

Another president, the President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours—Sir Ernest Waterlow—is true, of course, in his devotion to uneventful landscape. At all events the word "uneventful" may be applied to the "Quarry"—the great scooped space revealed in golden light, a thing in every touch so characteristic of Southern England; so full of its best spirit and of its happiest charm. An epic is the larger, more ambitious and after its fashion, not less successful Arundel—Arundel which has fascinated such a succession of great landscape painters—which engaged Turner, which engaged Constable—Arundel from the heights; looking towards the Castle, the river, and the plain.

Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, avoiding portraiture in which he is seldom more than respectable and solid, prosaic, matter of fact—avoiding also work like his last notable chef d'œuvre, which was a brilliant and full page of classic history—would appear to have expressed himself with great ease (Mozart's playing had the appearances of great ease to the listener) in a familiar vision of Classic Genre. The grace of the two foreground figures in the water the habitual skill in the realisation of hues and textures of beauty, and, to boot, is more than habitual skill in the suggestion of various planes—in the aerial perspective—are things which will fall quickly under the notice of an intelligent beholder.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, May 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major G F Davies, the Army Service Corps, to be a deputy assistant director of Supplies and Transport vice Major G Vawdrey May 1; Capt P C B Skinner, the Northamptonshire Regt, from a Staff captain, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, vice Capt C N French, the Hampshire Regt Feb 7; Capt E L W Henslow, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt, to be an instructor in gymnastics April 18.

Establishments.

School of Musketry—Capt F Moore, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt to be chief instructor in South Afries, and granted the temporary rank of major while so employed, vice Capt P Allen, the Northamptonshire Regt April 26.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H P Leader, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major N M Smyth, V C, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H P Leader (May 1).

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Capt Lord C G F Fitzmaurice is seconded for service as Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (April 1).

13th Hussars—Capt R S Hamilton-Grace, from the Durham Light Inf to be captain, vice C C Dangar, resigned (May 5).

14th (King's) Hussars—Lieut S R Wybrants, from 13th Hussars, to be captain, vice H J Tilney, promoted (May 2).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—W P Monkhouse, vice F Cunliffe Owen, seconded (Feb 27); C H G G Charlton, vice H Corbyn, deceased; E B Ashmore, vice C E C G Charlton, seconded; J G Dennistoun, vice E B Ashmore, seconded; W Evans, DSO, vice J G Dennistoun, seconded (April 19). Lieut H B Bartram to be captain, vice W P Monkhouse (Feb 27); Supernumerary Lieut G B Oliver is restored to the establishment, vice A Willis, promoted March 6.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned majors retire on retired pay:—J C Burnett, DSO, H Conningham (May 5). Major T R O Hudson is seconded for service on the Staff (April 12). The undermentioned captains to be majors:—P W Dent, vice H H Rich, promoted April 19; F H Metcalfe, vice J C Burnett, DSO May 5. Capt C H Newcombe is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt H E Mayne is restored to the establishment, vice C H Newcombe April 13.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut-Col E Brutt, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay May 4.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut M L Preeth resigns his commission May 5.

The Dorsetshire Regt—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—B T Roper, L C Hope Supernumerary Capt H S Williams is restored to the establishment, vice R T Roper April 1.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Capt G H Wilkinson is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps April 26.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Supernumerary Capt C D Grant-Suttie is restored to the establishment, vice Lord G Stewart-Murray, appointed adjutant, 3rd batt April 3.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Capt H C Nisbet is seconded for service as an adjudant of a cyclist battalion Territorial Force April 1.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Second Lieut L A Bernard to be lieutenant, vice P C Shepard, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health March 19.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Second Lieut O D Elston to be lieutenant, vice D W Powell, promoted Dec 1.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.—Capt E F W Barker is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R P Miles, vice G Meynell, promoted; P L Hanbury, vice R P Miles, seconded for service on the Staff March 6.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut A Boxwell is postdated to May 17, 1908, in view of exchange so the Indian Army; T Bardley-Wilmot, from Indian Army, to be captain, vice A Boxwell, who exchanges March 16.

The Durham Light Inf.—Capt. H B Hales is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (April 7).

The Highland Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt. T A Pollok-Morris is restored to the establishment on augmentation (April 11).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, the Duke of Albanys)—Capt H W O Wicks to be adjutant, vice K E Buchanan (May 1).

Princess Louises (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut W J Cuninghame resigns his commission (May 5).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut N G Burnand to be adjutant, vice B Washer (May 2).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Second Lieut. H S C Richardson to be lieutenant on augmentation (April 1): Supernumerary Lieut O C S Gilliat is restored to the establishment on augmentation (April 18); Gentlemen Cadet R A Mostyn-Owen, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on augmentation (May 5).

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut C K Apthorpe, from the Duke of Cornwalls Light Inf to be lieutenant vice W M Richardson, who exchanges First Class Staff Sergt Major D McLeod to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Capt W Cosgrave retired (May 5).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss E Beck sister, resigns her appointment (May 2); Miss M J Jones staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment her period of provisional service having expired; Miss A L Evans to be staff nurse (provisionally) April 1).

Army Ordnance Department.

Col T Heron, ordnance officer first class is placed on retired pay (April 24.)

Army Pay Department.

Col J D Lysaght, chief paymaster is placed on retired pay (May 1.)

Memoranda.

Col A G Churchill, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (May 5). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels:—C T A Searle, commandant, 35th Sikhs (Sept. 1); C W Jacob, commandant, 106th Hazara Pioneers (Oct. 1); A W Leonard, commandant, 98th Inf. (Oct. 2); A L Lindesay, commandant, 24th Punjabis (Feb. 13); C H M Hitchins, commandant, 80th Carnatic Inf (Feb. 21); Lieut. Col J F Erskine, MVO., Scots Guards, to be brevet colonel (April 25).

Reserve of Officers.

H W C M Griffith, late captain 3rd batt. the loyal North Lancashire Regt. to be captain; N V C Dalrymple-Hamilton, late lieutenant Scots Guards, to be lieutenant (May 5).

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

O Cresswell-Hughes to be lieutenant (May 5.)

Admiralty, 4th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 5th February 1872—Captain The Reverend William Vashon Rainier, M A, has his day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Bertram Storey to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd May.

Admiralty, 5th May.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Francis Stewart Gardner is removed to the Retired List under the provisions of Order in Council of 12th December, 1885.

Captain Francis Doveton Bridges to be Major, vice Gardner, retired.

Lieutenant Richmond Campbell Shakespear Waller to be Captain, vice Bridges, promoted. Dated 22nd April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve

Lieutenant Harry Walter Wright has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 4th April.

Lieutenant Harvey William Broadbent has been placed on the Retired List with permission so assume the rank of Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve. Dated 12th April

Admiralty, 6th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903.—

Commander Armytage Anthony Lucas has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain Dated 25th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1904—Chief Artificer Engineer James John Outtrim has been granted the rank of Engineer Lieutenant on being pensioned. Dated 6th May.

Chief Gunner James Attfield has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 21st April.

Gunner Walter Cammack has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 21st April.

War Office Whitehall, 7th May.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.

Major-General Robert George Broadwood, C B, General Officer Commanding in South China, to be Colonel, vice Major-General J C Russell C V O Equerry, deceased. Dated 31st March.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Major-General Frederick Taylor Hobson to be Colonel vice Lieutenant General and Hourary General Sir J A R Raines, G C B, deceased, Dated 12th April. War Office, Whitehall, 7th May.

Regular forces, Commands and Staff.

Colonel Charles V F Townshed, C B, D S O, from an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a District in South Africa, vice Major General R. Bannatine-Allason, C B. Dated 9th April, Major Algernon Lawson, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) to be a Brigade-Major. Dated 1st May.

Establishments.

School of Signalling, Lieutenant (District Officer) Edward J Stevens, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Lieuteant O C Mordaunt, The Prince Albert (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Dated 1st May 1908.

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant William G Bagnell to be Lieutnant, vice R W Oppenheim, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 1st April.

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Arnold S Wills to be Captain, vice C G Thackwell, D.S.O. seconded. Dated 24th December, 1908.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant John L Mowbray is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 4th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major Rennell Percy-Smith retires on retired pay. Dated 8th May.

Captain and Brevet Major Roger H. Massie to be Major vice R. Percy-Smith. Dated 8th May.

Lieutenant James D. D. Brancker is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th February.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Wilkinson D. Bird, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment, vice W D Wright, V C, seconded. Dated 2nd April.

Lieutenant Eustace Percy King retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 8th May.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Capt Edward M Baker is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 10th April.

Lieutenant Frederick A Forster to be Captain vice E M Baker. Dated 10th April.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Albert C Hewitt is restored to the Establishment on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Supernumerary Lieutenant Osbert C Mordaunt is restored to the establishment, vice W H M Preston, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Dated 1st May.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Stafford H Green to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Cecil S. Northcote is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 6th April.

Supernumerary Lieutenant William E. Tottanham is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 13th April.

Lieutenant Reginald A. H. Leicester resigns his Commission. Dated 8th May.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lisutenant Francis H. Edwards is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Leslie G. Barbrook to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. Hoxford admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 31st March.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Richard V Barker is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 10th April.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Francis S Mackenzie resigns his Commission. Dated 8th May.

The Border Regiment, Lieutenant Sidney H F Muriel is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 13th April.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment.) Captain James H Christie retires on retired pay to serve in the special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 8th May.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Philip Allen is restored to the establishment vice E Knatchbull-Hugessen, retired. Dated 26th April.

Second Lieutenant Reginald J P Humphrey to be Lieutenant, vice H W F Olive, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 18th March.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant James R Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice B T W McCausland, admitted to the India Army. Dated 9th March.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Supernumerary Captain Charles A L Yate is restored to the establishment, vice E F W Barker seconded. Dated 1st April.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant David H Leslie retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907. Dated 8th May.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Cuthbert F Smith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 10th April.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain Henry W Worsley-Gough retires on retired pay. Dated 8th May.

Lieutenant Pierce C Joyce to be Captain, vice H W Worsley-Gough. Dated 8th May.

Princess Louises (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Gentlemen Cadet John Laird Gallwey Irvine from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 8th May.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 28th April.

John McD. McCarthy, M. B.
John Poe, M. B.
Hamilton G. F. Stallard.
Ernest Brodribb.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Arthur G. Pentreath, D.D, Chaplainto the Forces, Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class. Dated 5th May.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund W Newland, Staff Paymaster, to be Chief Paymaster, with the rank of Colonel, vice Colonel J D Lysaght, retired. Dated 1st May.

Major Frederic Woodtall, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E W Newland. Dated 1st May.

Memoranda.

Colonel Morey Q Jones, CB retires on retired pay. Dated 8th May,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert F Allen, D S O Half-pay List, retires on an Indian pension. Dated 7th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur H J Doyle, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 8th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert R H Jack, OMG, Army Service Corps, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 7th May.

Lieutenant John F T Halliday, Half-pay List, resigns his Commission. Dated 8th May.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain and Honorary Major Henry George Lindsay Davidson, late 3rd Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be Captain. Dated 8th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cooper Drury, from The 1st Lancashire Royal Field Reserve Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and to retain the seniority which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers. Dated 8th May.

Dr. Bentley, from Bengal, has been appointed to succeed Captain McKendrick in charge of Malaria investigations in Bombay. He will carry on Captain McKendrick's plan of campaign on the lines which Captain McKendrick would have followed, had he not been required to return to Coonoor.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6).

The exhibition though containing no individual picture of sufficient merit, distinction or eccentricity to set the world talking about it, is quite good all round, and in portraiture is if anything above the average. In this branch the palm is by general consent given to Mr. Sargent's masterpiece—"Lord Wemyss"—but opinions differ as to who is entitled to second place. Some would give that position to Mr. Sol

THE HOME BUDGET.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget proposals was continued in the House of Commons on May 3.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour rose amid loud Unionist cheers to express the opinions of his party upon the proposals of the Government. Before he had been speaking for many minutes it was apparent that his denunciation of the Budget was to be strong and trenchant. He began with a description of the long preliminary part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement as an electioneering manifesto, and then criticised with unsparing severity the method by which the Government proposed in future to find money for the Development Grant. He was amazed at the suggestion that the old Sinking Fund should be abolished, and he declared that all the predecessors of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have regarded such an expedient with dismay. It would encourage extravagance and the over-estimate of prospective expenditure. Addressing a solemn warning to the Government, he asked them whether they were not rashly pushing much too far the principles of differential taxation against the owners of property. It was easy for a democracy to throw great burdens upon a small number of people, but these people, though fairly conscientious in public matters, might be induced by oppressive taxation to have recourse to evasion. The great bulk of the wealth of the rich was fluid and could be transferred by telegram from this country to another. By discouraging the accumulation of capital the Government would inflict injury upon many classes of the community who benefited from such accumulation. "Remember," he said, "what we suffer from now is not from having too many rich men among us, but too many poor men. A community does not lose by having rich men within it; it gains." He referred to the anger of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he was accused of using his powers against certain classes of property because the owners differed from him in politics but his treatment of the liquor trade lent colour to the charge. Then the proposal for taxing vacant land near towns showed that the right hon. gentleman was bitten with certain notions of reform which he would not swallow in their entirety, but nibbled at. Mr. Balfour derided the idea that there was a corner in land and that it was being held up, and he refused to believe that anybody would be benefited if owners were compelled to rush into the market or to build; but this policy might have the effect of stimulating that migration from the country into towns which Liberal members pretended to deplore. "For the owner of land," said the right hon. gentleman, "I do not ask sympathy, but let us do him a little justice." This part of the Budget would harass willing sellers, but he questioned whether many willing buyers would be found to redress the balance. Dealing next with the project of taxing the reversion of leases, he ridiculed Mr. Lloyd George's description of the reversion of a house as a "windfall." The right hon. gentleman might say that the reversion was not deserved, but was everything that was not deserved to be taxed? If so, observed Mr. Balfour, with a smile, would all Cabinet Minister's salaries be safe? This scheme of mulcting owners of a particular kind of property was grossly and fundamentally unjust, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in adopting it had thought more of securing votes than of principle. He quite failed to understand the grounds upon which the right hon. gentleman had proceeded in regard to the taxation of what was called unearned increment. Mr. Henry George—and Mr. Balfour placed satirical emphasis on the Christian name—held that all land was stolen property and ought to be confiscated. That was logical but what he asked, lay behind the views of Mr. Henry George's great namesake? The doctrine of unearned increment would not hold water. Passing on to the treatment of the liquor trade, Mr. Balfour thought it was clear that here other than fiscal considerations had come into play. The Lord Advocate had more than once talked of imposing "swinging" duties on the trade. "You can almost hear," said Mr. Balfour, repeating the epithet, "the swish of the scorpions upon the backs of these victims of Governmental policy." Having given figures to show that in the case of the Whitbread Brewery the new taxation would swallow up £7,000 a year more than was now paid to the ordinary shareholders, he pointed out that, while a crushing burden was being imposed on British brewers, corresponding duties were not being put on foreign beers. He next asked with reference to the addition of 3s. 9d. per gallon to the duty on spirits whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was influenced by the desire of getting revenue out of Scotland and Ireland or by a wish to make Scotsmen, and Irishmen more sober. Was this philanthropy or finance? What the Government were doing was this—they were putting upon the brewers a tax without arranging for a corresponding Excise duty. The burden was grotesque, unless the object of the Government was political revenge and the political ruin of a particular class. In any case this was a grossly oppressive use of the power of taxation. He taunted the Government with departing from the principles of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone who wished to raise revenue from elastic sources. This Government were raising money from sources which they knew were not elastic. The new income tax would be evaded and inquisition was of its essence The Government distinguished arbitrarily between one kind of property and another, blind to the fact that they could not tax one class of property, arbitrarily selected, without affecting others. The effects of the shock which they had given to confidence and credit, he declared emphatically had continued for a long time. The Unionist cheers were loud than the Leader of the Opposition resumed his seat.

Subsequent speakers were Mr. Buxton, Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Chiozza Money, Mr. Younger, Mr Walton, and Mr F Cecil.

MR. CHURCHIL.

Mr. Churchill was the last speaker on the Ministerial side. He admitted that the proposals of the Government were extensive and daring, and went on to affirm, amid conflicting cries of support and denial, that on the whole they had been accepted—nay, even acclaimed—by the public at large. He defended the policy of distinguishing between land and licenses and other forms of property, repeating the reasons which are relied upon by radical politicians for this discrimination. He read the Opposition a lecture, saying that they had compromised their right to resist the Budget by their demands for increased expenditure, especially for the Navy. "A reputation," he remarked, "for patriotism would be cheaply gained by clamouring for ships that are not wanted and which are paid for with money coming from other people." He took the opportunity to eulogise Free Trade Finance. They were told at one time that the Budget would disclose the bankruptcy of that system; but now the complaint made by their critics was not that the revenue to be raised would be too little, but that it would be too expensive. Yes, the revenue derived from this taxation would wax in subsequent years. This year saw the vindication of Free Trade as a revenue-producing instrument; next year would see its triumph, and this demonstration of Great Britain's financial strength would not, he thought, be without effect upon the diplomatic and perhaps the naval situation in Europe. This idea was received by many members of the Opposition with derision, but the Ministerialists cheered. He represented that the working classes had no reason to complain, for nothing in the Budget would impair the efficiency of labour or affect injuriously the decent economy of the cottage home. The middle classes with incomes between £300 and £3,000 a year were not affected to any appreciable degree, except by the death duties. The chief burden was placed upon the wealthy. It was unlikely that any further demands upon the taxpayer he made during the lifetime of this Parliament. He did not, of course, deny that the Budget raised, nakedly and bluntly, some of the fundamental issues that divided British parties. The Government were resolved that at a future time the entire public charge should be defrayed out of the profits of accumulated capital, and by the taxation of those popular indulgences which cannot be said to affect in any way the physical efficiency of labour, while the policy of the Opposition was to multiply taxes on necessities.

Progress was reported on the motion of Mr. Pretyman.

MR. PRETYMAN.

The debate was continued on May 4 by Mr. Pretyman, whose animated attack upon the policy of Ministers elicited frequent cheers. He described the struggle in which the House was engaged as probably the greatest that had occurred for a generation, and he claimed for the Opposition that though comparatively few in number, they were [illegible] moral force in the country. [illegible] parliamentary strength. While the Government and their supporters were numerically powerful, they had not public opinion behind them. At the General Election, he declared, the issues raised by the Budget were not before the constituencies. Against this statement the Ministerialists protested. Mr. Pretyman persisted, asserting, amid the cheers of his party, that the issues then before the country were Chinese labour, the cheap loaf, the reduction of expenditure, and pulpit politics. Finding, after three years of office, that their record was not satisfactory, the Government came to the House with a policy of Socialism. There could be no doubt about this in the mind of any one who had heard the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the President of the Board of Trade. Those right hon. gentlemen contemplated a kind of millennium, when all the troubles of the poor were to disappear, and this millennium was to be brought about by the taxation of property. The policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would injure all who depended for their industry upon land, which was a raw material. Cultivators would lose their wages, and landlords who had been paying pensions to the aged and providing for the sick would no longer be able to do so.

The Attorney-General, who replied to Mr. Pretyman's arguments point by point, contended that the last General Election turned largely on free trade, and further, that the country gave Parliament a mandate to adjust taxation in such a way as to secure that it should fall as lightly as possible on trade and industry. Meeting an argument used by Mr. Pretyman against the death-duty proposals, he raised a laugh by observing that the hon. member would seem to be under the impression that a living person was to take upon himself the burden of those who survived him. Ascribing to the Opposition a desire to spend largely for the Navy, the Army, and for other purposes, he affirmed that had they been in power the deficit would have been much larger than it was, and to supply the deficiency they would have had recourse to taxes on manufactured articles and on the necessaries of life. "It is not we," said Sir W. Robson, "who pretend that we can tax the nation into wealth." All they could do was so to distribute burdens as to add as little as possible to the demands made upon those classes of the community upon whom taxation fell with crushing force.

Lord R. Cecil interpreted the Budget speech as the prelude to an attempt to nationalise the land. That would be Socialism. He demurred to the argument that such a Budget was the only alternative to tariff reform, observing that if that were true Free Trade Unionists would be placed in a very difficult position. He, however, was of opinion that there were other causes which might be taken within the limits of Free Trade finance. He deprecated strongly the doctrine that old age pensions must take the form of a gift by the rich to the poor, and he denounced the proposed taxation of land on the ground that it would be most oppressive. The new land and income taxes would fall on a small and powerless class, for only about one-sixth of the voters of the country were income-tax payers. He warned the Government that if the whole burden of taxation were thrown upon the well-to-do, people must be thrown out of employment. Was it the wish of the Government, he asked, to set up a tax-free proletariat? Surely it was necessary to bring home to those who dictated the legislation of the country the effect which that legislation had?

Sir C. Dilke ridiculed Lord R. Cecil's view that the landlord class was weak and powerless. Did it not altogether control one of the two branches of the Legislature, and had it not a considerable amount of representation in the other? He predicted that the Tory party would accept this new taxation and extend it when they returned to power, founding his prediction on their action in connection with Sir W. Harcourt's Death Duties. He expressed the opinion that the Budget was more favourable to the middle classes than to the very poor, and he urged the Government to do more to relieve the burdened ratepayer.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who rose soon afterwards, in a well-filled but not crowded House, to defend his proposals, plumed himself on the fact that many of the main features of his Budget had been unchallenged by the Opposition. Criticism had centred upon two points—the taxation on land and the increase of the licence duties. He sought to appease the discontent of the Nationalist members, and explained his reasons for instituting the new Development Grant, taking the opportunity to justify his future treatment of the old Sinking Fund. It was to be a reserve upon which Parliament could draw for development purposes, and would not be under the control of any Department. He anticipated that there would be a substantial surplus next year, which was in part hypothecated. The needs of the Navy would have to be met first, and the expenditure upon it must be very much larger than in this year. But after this and other things had been provided for there would be, he believed, enough left for the assistance of the local ratepayer, whose grievance was a serious one. Addressing himself next to the real charge against the Government, which was that they had chosen special industries for taxation, he pointed to the precedents in the United States, and some of our colonies for the exaction of high licence duties and for the taxation of land values. The Leader of the Opposition, therefore, was in error when he suggested that no civilised country would impose such taxes. The real truth was that as regards the imposition of higher license duties the question was merely one of degree. He devided the idea that the brewers would be impoverished. They could not complain that they were being robbed and at the same time tell audiences that the price of beer would be increased.

They would repay themselves, of course, by raising prices. He turned to the subject of discrimination against land, and, looking in the direction of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, he asked whether the right hon. gentlemen knew what was done in Germany "by his own party."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain at once rose and angrily resented the last words used by Mr. Lloyd George, The right hon. gentleman had no right to assert that the Opposition had any connection with any party in Germany. There was a roar of laughter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that whatever the other effects of the Budget might be, it certainly had exercised a most disastrous effect on the right hon. gentleman's sense of humour. The party which he had meant to designate was the Conservative party in Germany, the party that held the right hon. gentleman's views. There was more laughter and again Mr. Austen Chamberlain interrupted. "That is not true," he said. "The statement of the right hon. gentleman has no foundation in fact." The Opposition cheered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then explained that he meant the Protectionist party in Germany, which was proposing to put an increment tax on land. This "wild, revolutionary, Socialistic" policy was actually in operation in most of the commercial cities of the Continent, and for years had been very successful. Further, the Housing of the Working Classes Commission, of which his Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, was a member, actually recommended twenty years ago to tax undeveloped land near towns. He undertook to consider sympathetically a proposal for the valuation and assessment of land under Schedule D instead of under Schedule A, but he rather feared that this change would not be practicable. He recognised fully that the present system of assessment penalised the good landlord, while giving a bonus to the bad. He concluded a temperate and, on the whole, conciliatory speech by assuring the Opposition that the Government were sincerely anxious to do what was right and fair. There was a huge deficit and the business of distributing the burden was an anxious and invidious task. He had striven honestly to distribute it fairly in a way that brought privation to no home, however poor, and did injustice to no interest however powerful. The speech was loudly cheered. The right hon. gentleman answered several questions on important points of detail and then progress was reported.

The general debate on the Budget resolutions was concluded by the help of the closure, at the end of the morning sitting of the House on May 5, when the resolution imposing the tea duty, which had been formally before the Committee for three days, was carried by 332 votes to 179. The principal speeches were those of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, who was loudly cheered on rising, began by paying Mr. Chaplin a graceful compliment on his vigour, but he followed up the compliment with banter which made the House roar with laughter. Mr Chaplin's exordium and peroration had been full of thunder and lightning really directed against an imaginary Budget and not against the actual scheme before the House. Reviewing the debate generally he found that there was a great deal that was concurred in by both sides of the House. No one for example disputed the necessity of providing for the deficit of £16,000,000 [illegible] the increased duties on [illegible] liquors and tobacco on the ground that they were taxes on luxuries or superfluities, not upon prime necessaries, and with regard to the increase of the income-tax he affirmed that the discrimination between the different classes of payers was fair. All that was being done was consonant with sound finance. He was not affected by the argument of the leader of the Opposition that the proposals of the Government would frighten away capital. The tax on the increased value of land, due to social causes, was only to be paid when the enhanced value had actually been realised on transfer or upon death and could not justly be said to be oppressive. Its effect would be to relieve such congestion as existed in Glasgow and in many other towns; areas would be spread out. By his scheme for the death duties the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not exact higher duties low down in the scale or at the top; he increased by reasonably progressive steps the relatively insufficient amount which the State took now from the intermediate classes and property. As to the liquor taxation, if the state of things which the brewers represented as sure to follow really arose, any loss to them would be certain to be made good at the expense of the consumer. There was no fear that these gentlemen would carry on their business at a loss and, partly by consolidation of licenses and party by the raising of prices, the future stability and prosperity of the great brewing industry would be assured. To those who thought that capital was likely to be driven out of the country he would address the question: "Where is it to fly to; where is it to find a resting-place, a breeding-ground where it will be more secure than in this country?" It might traverse the whole civilised world, and wherever it went it would be confronted by a Finance Minister not less necessitous than his right hon. friend. There was not a country that was not under the necessity of discovering new sources of fiscal strength, and there was not a country where capital would be less exposed to the risk of spoliation than in this favoured home of free trade. The Opposition had shown restiveness on Tuesday when the Attorney-General put certain questions again: "The money must be found, and here are our proposals as to the way to find it—what are yours? Are you ready to give some general indication of the way in which this large sum is to be provided? You say that our Budget is one of spoliation and confiscation—what is your Budget to be?" Would it be indecent were he to remind the Opposition that in 1903 there was a fairly definite adumbration of what the alternative Budget would be? There would be taxes on corn, on meat, on dairy produce, for he supposed these taxes still formed part of the programme of the Opposition. Lord Milner at Bristol had advocated an all round duty on all these foreign imported commodities, exempting only those that were required as the raw materials of the great export industries which competed in foreign markets. Was that the policy of the Opposition, and would they join issue with the Government upon it? The Unionist cheered loudly, "If you will," said Mr. Asquith, "we shall be happy to meet you." The cheers were renewed and mingled with them were cries of "When?" In the meantime, Mr. Asquith went on, the Government recommended the proposals of the Budget for acceptance by the House, because they provided adequately not only for the needs of this year, but also for the prospective needs of the years to follow, without deviating one hair's breadth from the principles of free trade and without imposing one additional burden upon the necessaries of life. The right hon. gentleman's declamatory peroration was received with prolonged cheering.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LAND TAXES.

To a representative of the "Morning Post" Mr. Lloyd George on April 30 gave a further elucidation of the purpose and effect of the new Land Taxes.

"There are substantially," he said, "three taxes. First of all there is the undeveloped land tax, which means a tax on urban site values not built upon, and upon mining royalties and mineral rights. I do not know that I made it quite clear in my speech that the latter will be borne by the owner of the soil and not by the colliery proprietor, whose burdens are already heavy enough in all conscience, and I have no wish to increase them. The second tax is the increment duty. This means that you start with the valuation of this year or the next, whenever it is complete, and then you take twenty per cent. of the increment which is due to the industry of the community, and not to any improvements which may be made by the landlord. If the landlord can prove that the appreciation in value of his property is due to anything he has done in the way of developing it he is entitled to deduct the whole of that amount before the taxable remnant is arrived at. We certainly do not want to penalise the intelligent, enterprising landlord who spends money on the improvement of his estate. Quite the reverse. We only want to get at the increment which is due to the growth of population and to local expenditure by the community. The third tax is a tax upon the reversionary interest of the ground landlord in a lease when the lease falls in. Here, again, we propose to give full credit to the landlord for any special terms which he may have offered at the commencement of the lease with a view to inducing building upon the land. There are cases, for instance, where the landlord has let his land at a peppercorn rent for a term of years on condition that certain buildings are erected upon it, and that at the end of the term those buildings shall become his property. That is a fair business bargain, and we do not propose in that case to penalise the reversion."

THE NEW ROAD AUTHORITY.

The representative then called Mr. Lloyd George's attention to the afternoon proceedings at the Road Conference, at which considerable doubt was expressed as to the nature of the new road authority. He told Mr. Lloyd George that many of the representatives seemed much afraid of interference by a new Government Department, and asked whether the fears expressed had any foundation.

"No," replied the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a smile, "the new authority will be purely an authority to dispense money. We do not propose to set up a Road Department. We simply say 'we approve' or 'we disapprove,' or suggest alterations and say, 'If you meet our views we shall be able to make you a grant of so much.' The local authority will send in a scheme saying, 'We are going to improve our roads. At the present moment they are very dangerous, because they are narrow, the curves are sharp and numerous, and we propose to widen and straighten the road; we have got to buy land for the purpose, we have got to incur a good deal of expense, we have got to improve the metalling of certain roads, and so forth. The scheme will cost so much. What grant will you give us?' We shall then consider the scheme and make up our minds, just as the Light Railway Commissioners make up their minds now as to what grants they will recommend. There is no interference contemplated with the work of the road authorities; the initiative will be entirely theirs, and if the County Council does not choose to effect any improvements it will get no grant. But our new road authority cannot interfere."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed the following letter to Mr. R. W. Inglis, Chairman of the London Stock Exchange Committee:—

11, Downing Street, May 5.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday stating that the Committee of the Stock Exchange have had under their consideration the proposals contained in the financial statement, and expressing their view that some of these proposals are open to grave objections. I should greatly regret it if any injury were caused to our financial and commercial interests through any portion of the scheme which I have laid before Parliament I have made every endeavour, so far as lay in my power, to avoid anything which might have so disastrous an effect; and I need hardly say that with this end in view I shall be most ready to receive a deputation from your Committee, and shall welcome the opportunity of discussing with them the points which they wish to bring to my notice I would suggest that the deputation should attend at my room in the House of Commons at 4 30 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th inst., if that time be convenient to your members. It would probably be better that the deputation should be a small one, so that we might have a free and informal discussion of the various questions to be considered, but I shall be glad to fall in with your views on this point.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

A CLEVER SCHEME.

The "Standard" says: It is believed that there is a clever scheme behind Mr. Lloyd George's Budget. Should the present proposals be passed, it is predicted that they will be a surplus next year, and that the Government, with this sum in hand, will [illegible] off as much taxation as possible and then appeal to the country. The most strenuous opposition will be offered to the Ministerial proposals.

LORD MILNER ON THE BUDGET.

Lord Milner, speaking at a Unionist demonstration at Bath on April 30, under the Presidency of Lord Bath, said if he had foreseen that the gathering would take place the day after the introduction of the Budget he would have asked to be excused. They had hardly had time yet to read this jumble proposals, much less to see clearly the effect of it or its underlying principle, if it had one. So far he could see nothing in the shape of a principle but what was of a negative character—he meant the determination not to avail themselves of means ready to their hand, a determination to cudgel their brains and resort to every eccentricity and every contortion of taxation rather than lay impious hands upon any portion of those 650 millions of foreign imported articles—he begged pardon, with one exception—namely, unless they were of the kind which we cannot produce at home—in that case it was legitimate to place upon them most enormous taxation, taxation which had no parallel in systems of civilised countries, like the 500 or 700 per cent, which was put on unfortunate tobacco. But if taxation of a foreign imported article could by any possibility benefit any British industry, then that article was sacrosanct and must not be touched on any account.

Starting from the happy and enlightened doctrine what had the Chancellor of the Exchequer done? The Budget had its business part and its electioneering part. By its business part he meant taxes which were introduced in order to provide necessary funds for this year, and in this part it was totally devoid of any originality whatever. It was simply the same old "menu," only with much larger slices cut off, habitual joints bringing them appreciably nearer to the bone. (Laughter.) There was more income tax, with more graduations and supertaxation, and there were enormous figures both in number and in amount of death duties. There were more stamp duties just to drive away business, and there were additions to the tobacco duty and to duties on spirits and publican's licenses. The only thing remarkable about them was their enormous amount. He said nothing of the tax on motor-cars or the petrol duty because they were going to be devoted quite rightly to the maintenance of the roads. The rest was as commonplace as it was eminently disagreeable, but the same could not in justice be said of what he ventured to call the electioneering part of this Budget. There was some originality there. He referred to those taxes which were not intended to bring in much revenue this year, but which were introduced merely to advertise and illustrate the kind of taxation which they might look forward to have the pleasure of enjoying in the future. They had a series of imposts which were directed against the owners of land. He welcomed heartily the Chancellor's discovery, not altogether new to some of them, that agricultural land, as any rate, neither could bear nor ought to bear any additional burden; indeed his attitude was unexpectedly liberal towards agriculture generally, and for that he deserved a need of praise. He wished, however, that the Chancellor could have abstained from loading the Budget, which was already so much overloaded, with some of those superfluous and highly controversial taxes which seemed to him to have been just pulled at random out of the old rag bag of Radical nostrums for attacking wealth. He referred to such a proposal as that to put a special tax upon land which was not to the best uses. Who was going to say what was the best use to put all land to? He wondered if all land was to be regarded as misused in popular centres if it was not covered with bricks and mortar. That was apparently the object of this. He thought life in popular centres would be even more disagreeable than it was if such a plan could be carried out. These proposals were so obscured at present that it was impossible to discuss them in detail. What was more, it would be totally impossible for Parliament to deal with them this year on top of all other proposals which were necessary in order to raise revenue which was actually wanted.

NAVY BEFORE THE BUDGET.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

London, May 8.

Mr. Balfour delivered a great speech to the Primrose League in the Albert Hall yesterday.

He put the Navy issue before the Budget, ridiculed the idea that the Government had given any private assurances that the eight "Dreadnoughts" would be laid down this year, and demanded that the great sacrifices required of the nation during the next ten years "to maintain a superiority which cannot be challenged" should begin now.

The Budget he described as "inequitable and vindictive."

NAVY AND BUDGET.

Mr. Balfour, who had a magnificent reception, said:—

"Two things about which the country is now stirred from end to end are, first, the Navy—(hear, hear, and applause)—and then the Budget. (Hear, hear). We knew too much about the Budget, but we know too little about the Navy.

"We know, if not in detail in its general outline the strange, unexampled, inconsistent, and grossly unjust method of taxation which the Government mean to impose upon the community. (Hear, hear). But we do not know what is even more vital, what they mean to do with the Navy. (Cheers.) I say advisedly that our present difficulties are the direct issue of the recent neglect of His Majesty's advisers, both in finance and in naval construction.

"In finance we have had the Government that obtained its ill-gotten majority in no small degree by promises of economy, retrenchment, and diminished national expenditure increasing recklessly and by leaps and bounds the general expenditure of the country, I am the last to deny that a Government in these days whatever party it may be drawn from finds itself face to face with demands for social reform and defensive expenditure which it cannot resist.

"I have two comments to make upon that augmentation in the hands of this economical Government. (Laughter.) The fault if it be a fault of which they accused their predecessors is one which they have committed doubly and trebly themselves. (Cheers.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer told us that it fell mainly under two heads—old-age pensions and naval expenditure.

"While some form—I will not say of old-age pensions merely—of insurance against the inevitable accidents of life, be they old age or sickness, was of first importance to the community, it ought to have been taken in hand with every caution; but they rushed into the first hand-to-mouth scheme, and now, rather late in the day, they are going to try and correct the errors of the past.

"How about the Navy? That is the test of finance. Their record is as bad, I am not sure if it is not worst. (Cheers) They found when they came into office a general scheme of construction which gave fair warning to great private firms of the demands to be made upon them. No continuity of policy is pursued by the Board of Admiralty—or rather the Government; it is not the Board of Admiralty. They dropped their construction until suddenly, long after every sound prophet had told them that the German rate of shipbuilding was as fast as our own, and that the German capacity of output was near our own—if it did not equal it—they discovered these two vital facts on which our naval superiority depends. They set to work too late in the day, or very late in the day, to urge directors to increase their plant and to try to make up arrears of shipbuilding which ought never to have existed.

VINDICTIVE BUDGET.

"What are we to say about the policy of the Government? The present Budget is to my mind inequitable, vindictive—(cheers)—based on no principle, and calculated in the long run to injure the whole productive capacity of the country. (Cheers.)

May I make one commentary upon it, a very short and simple one? I don't believe they in the least understand their own proposals. (Cheers and laughter) I will give you two examples.

"The first shall be drawn from the duty placed upon the capital value of building land which has not been built upon. I think the tax is inherently inequitable and inexpedient. If the community, as a whole should get it, then the municipalities who are not the community as a whole should pay their portion of it. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, the people who really have done most to increase the value of this kind of property are communities which those corporations represent, then the whole tax should go to the corporations, and not to the State.

"I give you another very singular example. There is a new duty, called the licence duty, but in reality a tax placed upon manufacturers of beer. It was pointed out how enormous was the burden which this tax put upon particular classes of manufacturers. The Prime Minister on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an interview published to-day—and I may say incidentally that the Chancellor is much more anxious to convey his views to leading newspapers by means of interviews than to the House of Commons by means of answers to questions—(Laughter and cheers)—said you have no right to describe this as a burden upon a particular class of manufacturers, because they will throw it upon the consumer.

"That may or may not be true, but it is explicitly directly, and undoubtedly contradictory to the whole argument of the Chancellor. In his Budget speech he called this licence duty upon the brewer a direct tax.

"Already the Government have promised modifications in this tax and that tax, have promised new taxes, have entirely altered the grounds on which they defend the old taxes; and I do not see how we are going to discuss this Budget in a business-like spirit if they know neither the proposals that they mean to stand by nor the reasons by which they are to be defended. (Cheers.)

"I come to what is nearer to my heart even than the Budget; I mean the Navy. (Applause.) Don't suppose that it is unconnected with the Budget. The strength of the country to meet the financial strain of a great war lies largely in its power of immediately imposing an addition to the income-tax. You can only add effectively to the income tax in time of war if in time of peace it is not too high, and what ever else may be said about the income tax proposals, I say without fear of contradiction that they have diminished our financial capacity to meet the stress of a great European conflict. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

"Let us turn from finance to material, to strictly warlike organisations. If adjectives we e ironclads, and if professions of nautical faith gave us "Dreadnoughts," no one would be happier and more satisfied than I, for I quite agree that no adjectives could be stronger or professions more vehement than those which have fallen from at least one section of this united Cabinet. (Laughter.) But when we turn from professions to facts, from aspirations to performances, can anyone feel satisfied to our present position—I mean when the present ship-building programme comes to maturity in 1911 and 1912?

"I have been told that it is common knowledge that whatever the Government may choose to say across the floor of the House, it is well understood that they mean to start building this year the eight "Dreadnoughts" which I believe to be the absolute minimum consistent with national safety and national honour. (Cheers.)

"The anecdote has reached me that I must have individually and from the highest source received information that these eight "Dreadnoughts" are going to be built. No such assurances have ever been given. I wish to goodness they had. It would be no defence of the Government, but it would be a great consolation to those who put far above Government and Opposition the safety of country and empire. (Cheers.) As a matter of fact no such assurances have been given.

"From the survey which I have it in my power to make, and the facts and figures before us, I am convinced that it is perfect folly for the Government not to come forward and make a clean breast of it and to admit that they cannot wait until next to begin the next group of these modern ships They won't do it; I don't believe they are going to do it, (A voice: 'They will have to.' Some gentleman said they will have to. (Applause.) Will he tell me how to do it? (Laughter.) For my own part I have tried every method, in my power (Applause.) Every method soft or strong gentle or violent, has proved equally inefficacious. The result is that at the present moment I am perfectly convinced we are running much too fine that building programme on which everything we value depends. (Applause.)

"Please let there be no mistake about this. If you say, or anybody chooses to come to me and say 'Well' 'Dreadnoughts' are very expensive, they are always improving, the longer you put off building them the better they are—probably the German 'Dreadnoughts' will be found not to be quite as good as was expected, and probably German finance will prevent them pressing on their programme—possibly this and possibly that, and possibly the other—I am ready to agree. But are we going to depend as a nation on the possibilities? (No, no, and cheers.)

"I do not in the least assert that as a matter of certain obvious mathematical fact we must be inferior to the next foreign Power—the next greatest naval Power and its immediate allies—in 1912. That you cannot demonstrate. What I do say, and what I want everyone of my countrymen to take to heart—is this even if it costs you money, even if it be true that 'Dreadnoughts' improve—you are running your margin much too fine for national security. (Cheers.)

"The gigantic sacrifices—I use the word advisedly—which you in this room and the whole country will be called upon to make in the next ten years, and perhaps long after that—those sacrifices ought to begin now.

NO PATRIOT.

"No man that really values the absolute security of the country but should now insist that the Government should use the resources of this country as they are now to build what ships we can, and increase these ships in the near future, and see that not merely we have a bare margin or slight superiority over any particular country and its immediate allies but that our superority shall be of the only kind which believe me, shall secure not merely the safety and honour of this country, but the peace of the whole world—a superiority which cannot be challenged." (Prolonged cheers.)

"LITTLE WAR" IN AFRICA.

EFFECT OF THE BUDGET.

FACTORIES TO BE CLOSED.

London May 8.

Just as the first effects of the Budget fell upon the workers in the shape of dearer tobacco and whisky, so the further effect of adding to unemployment is shown in the Nottingham cigar trade.

It will be recalled that while the Imperial Tobacco Company resolved to raise the scale of prices for cigars the retailers would not impose the additional fraction of a penny on, say, a two-penny cigar. Consequently, orders to makers in Nottingham, which is the centre of the British cigar industry, fell off. The result is that notices will be given to-day to some 450 workers, and the probability is that further discharges will follow, unless there are fresh orders. Mr. Lloyd-George promised on Thursday to consider the point.

FACTORIES CLOSED.

The situation in the Nottingham cigar trade consequent on the Budget has reached an acute stage.

Messrs. Alton and Company have given a week's notice to all their hands, two hundred and fifty in number, and will close the factory entirely. Messrs. Dexter, who employ four hundred workpeople are daily discharging them as old orders are finished off, and state that unless conditions improve their works will also be closed. Messrs. Riley and Son announce their intention of closing next week, thus throwing out of employment a further one hundred hands, and sixty cigar makers employed by Messrs. Coppock and Sons will receive notice to-day. Forty women employed by Messrs. Tyler and Sons will be discharged to-day, and Messrs. Fletcher Brothers anticipate that they will have to give notice shortly to all their employees.

DEARER BEER AND WHISKY.

At a meeting of the London Brewers' Association yesterday it was decided unanimously to raise the price of beer. The date is to be decided upon by the acting committee of brewers.

At the protest meeting of the licensed trade of Newcastle, Gateshead, and district Mr. T. Watson Lowbond, President of the National Brewers' Association, said that to his firm, the Newcastle-on-Tyne Breweries, the Budget meant £15,000 per year extra which would wipe out the ordinary dividend.

The Sheffield and District Licensed Victuallers' Association decided to advance the price of spirits 1-2d. per glass, 1d. per "jack" (2d. for brandy), and 6d. per bottle.

It is announced that a hostel for Hindu and Mahomedan girls and widows has been started in connection with the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow. The hostel is enclosed with high walls and strict "purdah" as observed The courses of study include housekeeping and cooking, plain and fancy sewing, home nursing, music, gardening, English, Urdu and Hindi accounts, history, geography and drawing etc.

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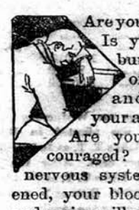

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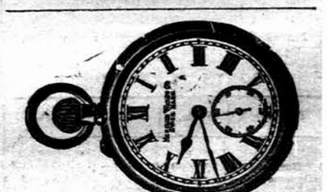

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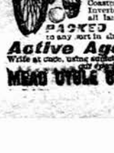

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 20, 1909. | BOMBAY, MAY 21, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities...	83	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4	1/8	
do. in New York ...	52 7/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 1/2	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	1 3/4	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 3-4d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,500,000	Inc. £4 00,000
Public Deposits	...£15,000,000	Inc. £ 2,00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,000,000	Inc. £ 2,00,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	Unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£20,500,000	unchgd £ .....
Notes and Gold	...£27,700,000	Inc. £3,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	...Good demand, firm.	
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	1,000
Mid-Americans		5·95 + 12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		8 11-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices!—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·78	5·79	5·81	5·81	5·79
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.		Jan.-Feb.
5·77	5·76	5·76		5·76
+03	+03	+04		+04

New York!—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	8,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	37,000	,,
Do to Continent	20,000	,,

Spot Cotton—11·80 + 15

Futures—Month of July 11·20+06 } Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Do. Oct. 10·92—02

New Orleans!—

Spot Cotton—10 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 11·22 unchgd.
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·84—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 4/8
F. G. Broach	d. 5 1/4
Good Broach	d. 5 3/8
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 3/8
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 7/8
Fine Comras	d. 5 1/8
F. G. Comras	d. 5 1/8
Good Comras	d. 4 7/8
Good M. G. Comras	d. 4 7/8
Fine M. G. Comras	d. 5 1/8
Fine Bengals	d. 4 7/8
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 7/8
Good Bengals	d. 4 7/8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 5 1/8
Good Khandeish	d. 4 7/8
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 7/8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi O. I. F.—42 2/8—May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3-4 May—Nominal—Firmer.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 May-June—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—44—May—Sellers-Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 3/4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 3-4—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5 3-4d.—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] 7 MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,92,000	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	15,000	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	55,875	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Bag Rupees ...	120	Trieste	Comptoir National
1 Bag Rupees ...	4,000	Mhowa	G H Cassam
2 Packages Sovs.	810	Mozambique	M Nagjee
Silver Coins ...	540		
5 Packages Sovs.	4,515	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	378		
Silver Dollars..	4,288		
Rupees	1,704		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	21	23,328
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	14	15,798

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent, ,,	29th May.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent. ,,	13th May.
Bank of Madras ...	9 per cent. ,,	20th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market has been steady at 1s. 3 15-16 T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand. There has been a small mail enquiry for remittance but Banks would not sell at over our quotations. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
The Market has been very quiet to-day opening at 94 7-16 for cash and the settlement and closing unchanged. Only a trifling business has been reported. Calcutta market is steady at 94 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-7
1st Settlement	,,	94-7

Bullion :—
On Thursday the price of Bar silver in London improved 1-8 to 24 5-16 for ready and 24 1-4 for two months' delivery. New York was 1-4 higher at 52 7-8. Locally the market has been quiet but steady at 62 5-8 ex duty, the forward quotations being as undernoted. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	2	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	3,54,000
Other Deposits	.....	9,67,000
Sundries	55,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	13,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	58,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	7,97,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	11,42,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	2,83,000
Bullion	.....	18,000
Balances with other Banks..	1,37,000	.....
Sundries	20,000	.....
Cash	3,85,000	.....

Council Bills!—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 55·70 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 24·30 lakhs T. T. at 1s 3 31-32d., tenderers receiving 12 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of 16 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. and a small amount of Rs. 10,000 Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 81·50 lakhs, and 80 lakhs is again offered next week.

The mail of the 7th May brings £30,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,30,000
Bombay	,,	14,20,000
Madras	,,	13,50,000
Total...	Rs.	42,10,000

The mail of the 14th May brings £30,000 silver, and £20,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,70,000
Bombay	,,	25,20,000
Madras	,,	18,00,000
Total...	Rs.	50,00,000

The mail of the 21st May brings £380,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,70,000
Bombay	,,	29,80,000
Madras	,,	7,30,000
Total ...	Rs.	55,80,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	237	303,532	159,993
Central India ...	1,139	105,559	52,421
Barsee and Nugger ...	5,017	116,083	104,194
Berars	1,218	338,283	309,314
Central Provinces ...	376	150,953	237,211
Total Comras...	8,047	1,014,360	872,433
Dhollera	6,701	154,919	104,428
Broach...	4,772	183,919	177,114
Coompta and Dharwar	13,446	117,897	101,340
Westerns	3,317	19,228	9,554
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,050	265,885	313,924
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,396	50,861	27,076
Sind	793	23,989	39,258
Persian	171	2,276	1,426
American	...	9,499	40,925
Egyptian	238	3,834	4,739
Other Sorts	18	744	658
Totals...	40,952	1,847,181	1,691,905

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	40,852	35,174	+5,678
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 20th May ...	1,847,181	1,691,905	+155,276
Shipments for the week			
Europe	17,999	27,295	— 9,376
China	20,061	4,485	+15,576
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	37,970	31,770	+ 6,200
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20th May...			
Europe	513,855	484,720	+ 28,935
China	42,781	20,524	+22,257
Japan	521,420	248,142	+273,278
Coast Ports ...	17,045	23,609	— 9,564
Total ...	1,094,901	779,995	+314,906
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	8,733	7,714	+1,019
China	3,841	250	+3,591
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 8th May 1909—10,692 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Feby. 1909—13,563 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 20th May 1909	1,847,181
	2,247,181
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 20th May 1909	1,094,901
	1,152,280
Afloat	12,574
	1,139,706
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	711,254
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 21st May 09..	428,452

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
On the week the American markets show a sharp advance in spot and the July position, while October futures are a few points higher. Messrs. Neill Brothers' circular, with its Scarish views and statement that crop damage has been exaggerated, has had no effect on prices; and reports regarding the growing crop are still of an unsatisfactory character. At present we see no reason to look for a material decline; and though we may see a set-back on profit taking, conditions at the moment point more to a farther advance in New Crop in the near future. We are still in favour of buying on any decline.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·78 ...	5·95 ...	+ 17
Futures, May-June.....	5·71 ...	5·78 ...	+ 07
Do. Sept.-Oct.....	5·74 ...	5·79 ...	+ 05
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	10·30 ...	11·80 ...	+50
Futures, July.....	10·86 ...	11·20 ...	+34
Do. Oct.....	10·82 ...	10·92 ...	+ 10
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	10 5/8 ...	10 7/8 ...	+1/4
Futures, July.....	10·94 ...	11·33 ...	+ 39
Do. Oct.....	10·75 ...	10·84 ...	+ 09

Prices in the local market have fluctuated slightly during the week and close with a small advance on last Friday's quotations. A small business has been done in settlements of May Contracts, as also in Western and Saw ginned for June-July delivery. In New Crop, "sutta" business in the bazaar has been livelier, and there has also been some demand for Khandeish and Bengals for January delivery. Exporters are out of the market. Mills have now ever taken a little fine M. G. Bengal for November delivery.

Ready cotton has ruled quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. Early in the week Japan shippers turned their attention to Broach and a fair amount changed hands, but the demand has since fallen off. For Europe little business has been done. Mills have been buying quietly and have been in the market for most descriptions. Rates have kept steady and show a tendency to advance as unsold stocks are small. Holders are indifferent unless getting full values. Selection is becoming difficult, though many nice lots are in firm hands.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	281/2	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat...	256	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	253	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	248	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	246	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	241	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	236	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	241	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	240	,,
Good H G Westerns ...	239	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	258	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	259	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	228/9	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	220	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	215	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	222	Nov. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	215	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	212-13	January.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	197	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener !—

Opening Tone	.....			
Estimated Sales	.....			
Total Imports	.....			
Future Delivery Prices !—				
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·78	5·78	5·83	5·80	
unchgd.	—01	—01	—01	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·79	5·76	5·76	5·76	5·74
unchgd.	—01	unchgd.	unchgd.	—02

FREIGHTS.

The past week has been a quiet one with little business passing except in wheat, of which a fair quantity has again been booked. For Antwerp business has been done in seeds at 13s. and wheat at 14s. For Dunkirk, wheat has been done at 14s. 3d. May, and 14s. 6d. June. For Hamburg and Bremen, about 2,000 tons has been booked at Karachi at 13s. 6d., and a small line from Bombay, for June shipment at 13s; now asking 14s. For Genoa, seeds have been booked at 12s. 6d, June. A fairly large quantity of myrabollams and light seeds has been done by the s. s. "Rydal Hall" at 11s. 6d. for Liverpool; and for Marseilles, June, business has been done at 12s. 6d. For Trieste and Venice the rates are 16s. 6d. cotton, May, and 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton, June. The "Rubattino" quotes 13s. 3d. July, and 12s. 3d. August.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co. quote as under :—

MAY.

	seeds.	cotton	wheat.
Antwerp	13s. 6d.	14s.	15s.
Dunkirk	13s. 6d.	14s.	15s.
Havre	14s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	15s.
Hull	13s. 6d.	(13 cwts)	
Genoa	14s.	15s.	15s.
Liverpool	13s.	13s.	15s.
Marseilles	13s.	13s.	14s. 6d.
Hamburg	14s.	15s.	15s.
Amsterdam	14s. 6d.	15s.	14s. 6d.

JUNE.

	seeds.	cotton.	wheat.
Antwerp	12s. 6d.	13s.	14s.
Dunkirk	13s.	13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Havre	14s.	16s.	14s.
Hull	13s.	(13 cwts)	
Genoa	13s.	14s.	14s.
Liverpool	12s. 6d.	13s.	
Marseilles	12s. 6d.	13s.	14s.
Hamburg	14s.	14s.	14s.
Amsterdam	14s.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.

For July, the same as June, except Havre.
No fixtures are reported this week.
The market closes quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
During the early part of the week the market had an easier tendency and prices gave way about 3 annas per cwt but owing to some improvement in the Home markets rates have recovered most of the decline and at the close the market is steady as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15	0 D. T.
May	,,	8 5	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady during the week with little change in prices and we quote at the close :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 12	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7 10	0
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	,,	7 6	0 R. T.
Brown Delhi, May ...	,,	7 12	6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Prices declined 2 annas per cwt. at the beginning of the week, but with a better demand the Market closes firm and there is little change in rates from last week. We quote :—

May	Rs.	9 15	0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
Has ruled firm with a good demand by natives and we quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	31 12	0
Forward...	Rs.	6 6	0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—
The market has been quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	21 8 0

Linseed :—
Prices have given way during the week and the market closes quiet but steady as under :—

July-August	Rs.	6 3	0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market has remained steady during the week with a fair enquiry, and fluctuations have not exceeded one anna per cwt. At the close there is a moderate demand and quotations are as under, the market being firmer.

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 4	0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	,,	6 7	0
Soft red	,,	6 8	0 per candy

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	264,040	cwts.
Linseed	91,234	,,
Rapeseed	83,184	,,
Gingellyseed	2,696	,,
Poppyseed...	4,673	,,
Groundnuts	4,353	,,
Castorseed	45,117	,,
Rice	66,695	,,
Myrabollams	16,278	,,
Cottonseed	50,230	,,
Mowrasseed...	7,136	,,
Gram	24,986	,,
Jowar	29,033	,,
Millet	30	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues very dull, and to add to this Marwarie buyers have combined to stop purchasing imported Goods until some small grievance of theirs with regard to sales is redressed.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is firm and prices are hardening day by day. The high rates asked at Home stop business.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—We have no change to report in this market.

DHOOTIES :—No business is reported to have been done during the week owing to the high prices asked at Home. The market is firm and prices are improving.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market shows no change on the week and Sterling rates are well maintained. Our market also shows no change. The demand has fallen off slightly; but the combined dealers have advanced Rupee rates to the extent of about 4 annas in both metals.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

COAL.

Market keeps steady without any business. Sellers are holding on for better rates, as they expect strick in Cardiff mines by end of June next.

	ready. Rs.	forward. Rs.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff ...	17	18
Davison's West Hartley ...	15 1-2	16
Dutton Welsh Hartley ...	14	14
Watson's Hartley	14	14
Desherghur (Bengal) ...	13 1-4	13
Seebpore (Bengal) ...	13 1-2	13
Heilger's Standard ...	12 1-2	12¼
Dundee (African) ...	15	15
Jardines' Navigation ...	12	12

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...	97-8-0	
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust	,, (1968)...	96-8-0	
4 per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds	,, (1947)...	93-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1919)...	107-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1925)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1928)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1933)...	112-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,, (1953)...	114-0-0	

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week and prices have advanced in some cases. Bank of Bombay shares have remained steady at and about Rs. 1,462 1-2; Bank of India's, after touching Rs. 78 1-2 have declined to Rs. 77 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at Rs. 57 1-2; and Bank of Burma's at Rs. 108. In miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 290 and later on at Rs. 288; Badham Pile's are weak at Rs. 133; and Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new shares have declined to Rs. 447 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's Limited, Preference shares have declined to Rs. 148 and ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 105. Bombay Flour Mill Shares are steady at Rs. 875. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 347 1-2, and are quiet at the rate, while preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2. Central India Mining Company's shares are quiet at Rs. 285. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills at Rs. 126 1-4; Kemp's at Rs. 210; Marck's at Rs. 130; and Philip's at Rs. 52. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares have remained at and about Rs. 600 and Shivrajpur Syndicate's shares are quiet at Rs. 15½. The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company's shares have been placed at Rs. 102. The Tata Iron and Steel Company shares (ordinary) are quiet at Rs. 15 and preference shares at Rs. 60 and deffered shares at Rs. 54. The Bombay Telephone Company's shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 31½ X.D., Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 635; and the Jost Fans Supply and Engineering Company's shares have been put through at Rs. 55. In Press shares Mofussil's have advanced to Rs. 715; New Berar's are steady at Rs. 485; and Indian Cotton Press shares at Rs. 127 1-2. In Mill Company's Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 287 1-2; Central India's have advanced to Rs. 1,535 X. D.; Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares have improved to Rs. 1,050; Coorla's are steady at Rs. 620; Crescent's have improved to Rs. 105 X.D.; Currimbhoy's are unchanged at Rs. 1,060; David's have ruled between Rs. 410 and Rs. 417 1-2 and have closed at the later rate. Emperor Edward Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 690; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 240; and Finlay Mill shares also at Rs. 240; Framji Petit's are steady at Rs. 1,650; Imperial Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 112 1/2; Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 157 1/2; and Kohinoor's have kept steady at and about Rs. 735. Laxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,380 and Madras United are quiet at Rs. 2,800; Maneckji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,040 advanced to Rs. 3,085 and have closed at Rs. 3,075; Morarji Goculdas' have been placed at Rs. 2,800 and New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 197 1/2. New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 710; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 91 1-4; Sassoon Spinning shares are weak at Rs. 900; Southern Mahratta's have improved to Rs. 210; and Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,175. Sun Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 205; and Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,230. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley shares have changed hands at Rs. 430 to Rs. 432½; Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 115; Ahmedbad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 595; and Amritsar-Patti's old shares at Rs. 110 and new shares at Rs. 101. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

There is no change in exchange.

For tea shares there were no buyers to-day and prices have already gone back two to three points without inducing business.

In coal shares a few deals at steady rates were reported, but the amount of business was limited.

MESSRS. COX & Co., Bankers and Army Agents, of 16, Charing Cross, London, and branches, have registered themselves as a Private Company with unlimited liability, with a view to qualifying to act as Trustees, Executors and Custodian Trustees on behalf of their customers.

THE motor fire engine continues to find favour in India, where it is already to be found at Bombay, Lucknow and Allahabad. At Bombay two motor machines, built by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons of London have been in service for about 18 months, and have evidently proved their worth, as we learn that the Municipality has just ordered a third engine from the same makers, viz., a motor "Fire King" steam firm engine, with a pumping capacity of 400 gallons per minute. The authorities at Delhi have also ordered a motor "Fire King" of the same size. In the old country Merryweathers have supplied by far the largest number of motor fire engines to be found throughout the kingdom, and have recently delivered to the London Fire Brigade two of their patent "Hatfield" petrol motor fire engines, each capable of pumping 450 to 500 gallons per minute, and of travelling at over 30 miles an hour on the level. These engines, one of which design is in use at Bombay, are the first of their kind for London, and proved so satisfactory at their official tests that the County Council subsequently ordered two further engines of identical design.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	77½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,480
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	57½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma	102	...	6 ,,	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53¾
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	61-15s.	xd £75¾ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35
				5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		288
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	13
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	447½
Bombay Electric ..	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	148
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	105
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	875
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250	250	p. c. 6	345
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P.250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 60	285
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	128½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.18	160
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd 210
Marcks and Co.....	280	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	Nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur Syndicate	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	600
	O. 10	10	p.c. 25	15½
	D. 20	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	(O. 75	£ 15	...	dfs. 15
	D. 30	60	...	54
	P.150	40	2dis	dis. 60

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 7.

THE PATRIOT'S DUTY.

A VERY nice point has cropped up in the Budget debate. It affects the sphere of morals as well as the sphere of finance. Mr. Balfour was justified in drawing attention to the likelihood of people with money looking round for some way of evading what they regard as an unfair burden. They would not, as he said, have to look far. But Mr. Churchill denied that they would look at all. He depended on their patriotism and sense of personal honour. The nice point that arises is whether a capitalist, believing himself unfairly treated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is right in preferring his own prosperity to that of his country. The moralist would say No. But in practice the citizen, whether he have much or little money, shows himself well inclined to the evasion of burdens. The records of the income-tax are sufficient to prove that many men are not anxious to pay their just dues. The sending of capital abroad is of course rather a different matter. Sometimes, however patriotic a man may be, he may consider himself obliged, for the protection of those who depend on him, to put out his money to the best advantage, and if England, oppressed by a Liberal Government, does not afford him such advantage, he has to go elsewhere. We fail to see however, that in principle the law, whoever made it be and whatever it be, should not be obeyed by the patriot in matters financial as in all other matters.

TRAPPED.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, says a London correspondent, told us that the Budget would require several Sessions to reach its full realisation, but we have already begun to catch glimpses. Yet the Chancellor's nose will at least suffer as ours from the tax on petrol and spirits. Inferior petrol, we learn, will assuredly be used by motorists and will as certainly give forth fumes even more noxious than those to which we are, if not accustomed, still resigned. Nor can the ladies comfort, that offended organ with impunity, for lavender water, eau de Cologne, and all the other perfumes whose names are music, are going to be more expensive, and they must pause before they sprinkle themselves with these extravagant odours. The mere man is no better off, and a rude shock awaits him in the tobacconists. Taking exercise in London is going to be a very unpleasant affair.

SOUND "SENTIMENT."

It is something to get from so hardheaded a man as Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the proper answer to a so-called economic argument on sweating. In the debate on the Bill affecting home work, Mr. Lyttelton referred to the objection that without sweating some industries would perish. Let them perish, then, he said in effect. That would be far better than that they should continue under existing conditions. The retort is far from novel. It has been employed over and over again. But those who have been daring enough to use it have been classed among the sentimentalists. Perhaps now that Mr. Lyttelton speaks such words they will get a better hearing than they have hitherto done. The theory they express is too sound to be described as the outcome of mere sentimentalism. There are modern conditions of work which are not justified even by the continuance of an industry.

AN IMPERIAL WARNING.

The Kaiser's maxims for his soldiers are good sense. The General Staff at the War Office have reason in issuing a translation. We are not sure that the little book might not be advantageously put not only into the hands of soldiers, but into those of men in general. It is not in war alone for instance, that "resolute action is of first importance." In the office no less than in the field "every individual, from the highest commander to the youngest soldier, must always remember that supine inaction and neglect of opportunities will entail severer censure than an error in conception of the choice of means." As to life generally "severer censure" should be read "severer consequences." There is an old epigram about being afraid to do right for fear of doing wrong. It represents the evil against which the Kaiser utters his warning. Too many suffer from it. They are the people who never progress.

MINES' INSPECTION.

The chief complaint made by Mr. Samuel to Mr. Glover's resolution on inspection of mines, was that it was too narrow in scope, dealing only with the number of inspectors. There is reason here, and Mr. Glover was well advised in withdrawing his motion. He had the consolation of a promise from Mr. Samuel that, should the Royal Commission recommend an increase in the staff of inspectors, the Home Secretary would not hesitate to go to the Treasury with a view of obtaining that increase. The question is highly important, because the present conditions in mines are by no means as good as they should be. In colliery districts one may often hear from colliers, who are certainly practical men, prophecies of disaster based on inadequacy of existing safeguards; and, what is more to the point we have known such prophecies dismally fulfilled not long after they have been spoken. It would seem either that inspection is not close enough or that the inspector has not known his work. That the arrangements for inspection need overhauling is apparent from the official inquiries made after pit accidents. The Royal Commission should bring some satisfaction if, as Mr. Samuel suggests, the Home Office is prepared to carry out what recommendations may be made.

THE OLD PATH.

It is with deep regret that most laymen of the Church of England will read that the Archdeacons and Deans of the Lower House of Convocation have refused to leave the ancient rut. The Rubrics Committee had recommended that the clergy should be allowed to dispense with reading the Church services morning and evening if they had "reasonable" cause. This proposal was negatived. So we are doomed for another generation to see in most parishes the vicar and his curate solemnly—we wish it was indeed always solemnly—repeating the service to absolutely empty pews. Theoretically, perhaps, idea is beautiful. Practically it is dismal and deplorable. On all sides complaints are made that the clergy do not visit their parishioners, yet they are forced to spend valuable time either in public or private on services which constant usage makes dangerously mechanical. On all sides the cry goes up that the Church must go out to the people in workshop, school, and home, yet it prefers to sit still and wait for them to come. It sees disestablishment ahead, and fierce denunciations of the lukewarmness of the laity are thundered from the pulpit, yet here it deliberately declines to entertain a reform which would make itself more efficient and the laity more devoted and loyal.

EGYPTIAN TASKS.

Sir Eldon Gorst is surprised and disappointed at the spirit abroad in Egypt. Education is being developed on national lines. Responsible posts are being thrown open to natives, and their own Legislative Council is encouraged to shake off the dust of ages and take an intelligent interest in the measures brought before it. Yet the educated classes continue to stand aloof; in fact, their aloofness is more marked than ever. They are suspicious of the hand that confers these benefits upon them. They criticise the benefits themselves, and deny that they are the measures suitable to the country. The British Agent lays a good deal of the blame for this "intransigeant" behaviour on the scurrilous outpourings of the native vernacular Press, but can suggest no remedy. Was not the Press Law revived a month ago? Has that had no effect? That it was feared is shown by the unruly demonstration made against its renewal, when the mob of street loafers and theological students, who usually manufacture demonstrations in Egypt, was dispersed with powerful hydrants. The Young Turks have found it necessary to adopt stringent measures against these students in Constantinople, and Sir Eldon Gorst might do worse than take a leaf out of their book and apply it to Cairo.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure Head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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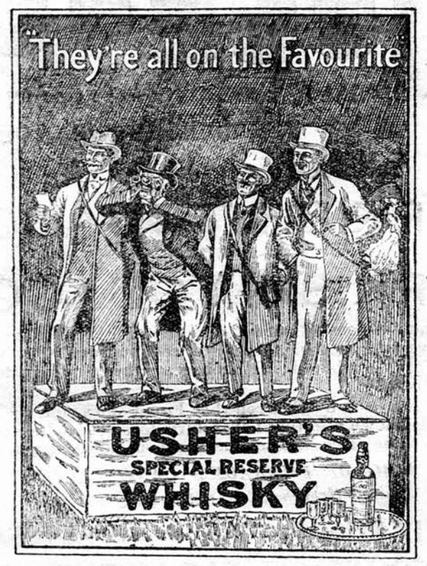

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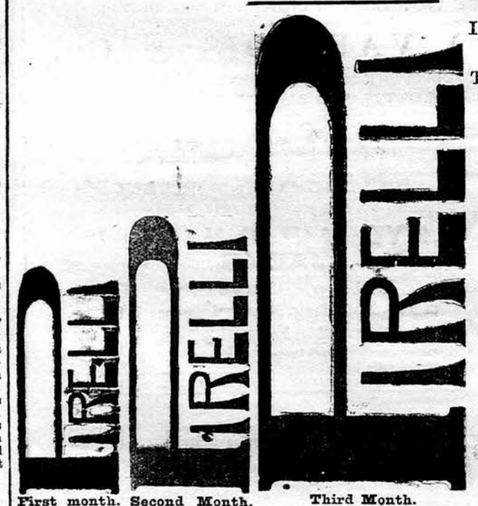
THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS
IN
PIRELLI TYRES.



First month. Second Month. Third Month.

INCREASING DEMAND
THE "SINE QUA NON" of EXCELLENCE.
PIRELLI
THE TYRE PAR EXCELLENCE over ALL ROADS IN ALL SEASONS.
Ask for Booklet on PIRELLI TYRES GIVING 3 Special FEATURES
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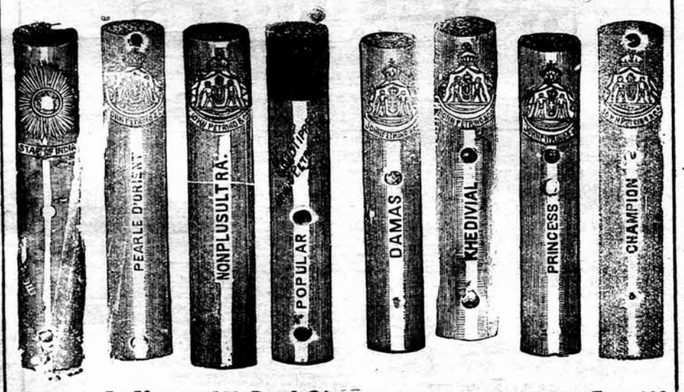

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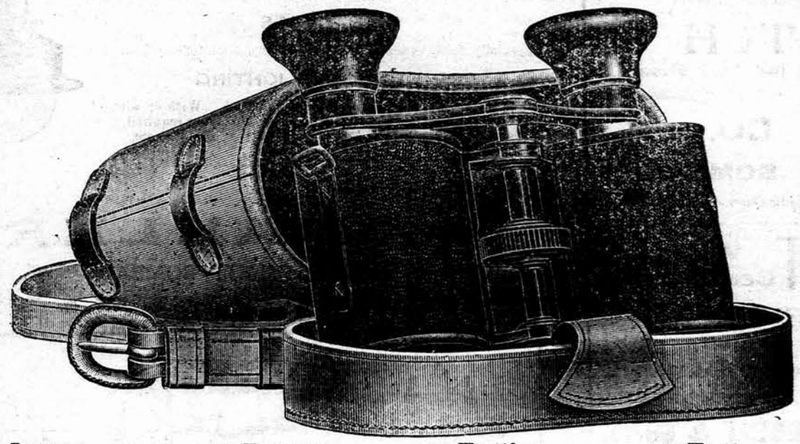

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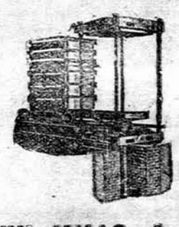

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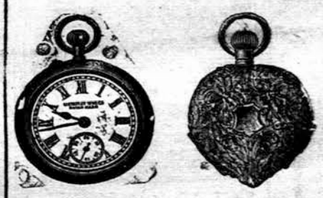

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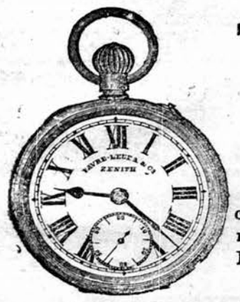

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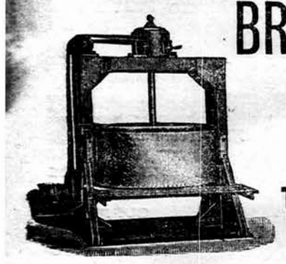

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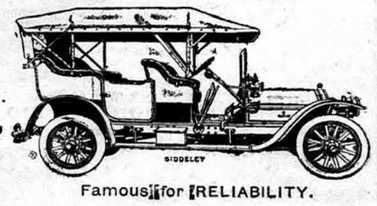

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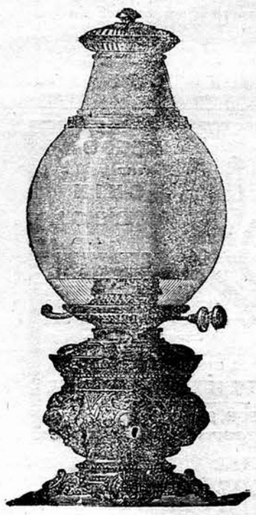

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